RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 29 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date: 1921 | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 22rd January | "SICILIA" | 6,702 |
| 29th " | "MOREA" | 10,890 |
| 5th February | "KAISAR-I-HIND" | 11,430 |
| 12th " | "PLASSY" (a) | 7,346 |
| 19th " | "MALWA" | 10,883 |
| 26th " | "NALDERA" (b) | 15,825 |
| 5th March. | "CALEDONIA" | 7,572 |
| 12th " | "DONGOLA" (c) | 8,056 |
| 19th " | "CHINA" (c) | 7,952 |
| 26th " | "NARKUNDA" (b) | 16,118 |
| 2nd April | "KALYAN" | 8,087 |
| 9th " | "CALEDONIA" (c) | 7,572 |
| 16th " | "KAISAR-I-HIND" | 11,430 |
| 23rd " | "MANTUA" (b) | 10,902 |
| 30th " | "SICILIA" | 6,702 |

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminat voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No Special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said Anl Plymouth only.

| Date: 1921 | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 20th January. | "KANDALA" | 8,246 |
| 3rd February. | "CHANDA" * | 6,169 |
| 28th " | "NEURALIA" | 9,082 |
| About middle of April | SH R "MASHOBRA" | 8,260 |

*"CHANDA" has accommodation for a limited number of second class saloon passengers only.

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

| Date. | Steamer. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 29th January | "NARKUNDA" | Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 10th February | "DILWARA" | |
| 25rd " | "MANTUA" | Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai. Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Yoshida Maru No. 3. | M. Kozaka. | 4646 | 22nd Jan. | 30th Jan. |
| Hongoon Maru. | T. Osada | 5060 | 31st Jan. | 12th Feb. |
| †Malacca Maru. | M. Tsuruhashi. | 5373 | 13th Feb. | 21st Feb. |
| Bielefeld | Lang | 4460 | 17th Feb | 23rd Feb. |
| Kawachi Maru | R. Arakida | 5879 | 18th Feb | 1st Mar. |

* This steamer has no accomodation for passengers.
† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers | Captain | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Durma Maru | R. Yago | 15th Jan | 25th Jan. |
| Burma Maru | S Kobayashi | 30 th " | 12th Feb. |
| Saigon Maru | I. Iiichi | 10th Feb. | 22nd Feb. |
| Kasado Maru | T Watanabe | 15th Feb: | 28th Feb. |

For Freight and Passages, etc, apply
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,800,000
Paid-up Captial ..... £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Ilowrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | Kandy | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Karachi | New York |
| Colombo | Kota Bhru | Penang |
| Delhi | (Kalantan) | Rangoon |
| Galle | | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmrdabad.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND ..... | 66,00,00 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND .....$29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .....$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Stret.
OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkow | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul & Bahrein

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £ 765,242 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £ 220,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,197,408 |

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CORRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... | 5,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | 3,97,61,500 |
| CALLED-UP CAPITAL ..... | 60,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20 | 59,76,150 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | Yen 70,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | Yen 40,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | Yen 14,200,00$ |

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Bingomachi | Kurume | Seattle |
| Dotonbori | Kyoto | Semba |
| Hanta | London | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Toriaburasho |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Nihama | Yanai |
| Kobe | Onomichi | Yokohama |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | Rs. 7,58,78,150 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/ |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | Rs. 8,50,000/ |

BRANCHES, London ,Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

General Manager.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital .....Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital .....Re. | 40,00,000 |
| Reserve liability for calls ...Rs. | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. | 2,63,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,65,017 | 8 | 2 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 15,69,858 | 4 | 5 |

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been deslared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyredabad | Multan City |
| Bombay | (Sindh) | Montgomery |
| Calcutta | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Hapur | Ludhiana | Umballa City |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund ..... | Yen 50,000,000 |

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, ourabaya, Sydney, Tientain, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a speciality,
Competent Chofs. High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
We specialize in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPERS. Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms. Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.
Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 5½% p. a.
*For further information Apply to*
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., PH., D
*Managing Director.*

HEAD OFFICE
8-1, Olive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
*Managing Agent.*
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Companypays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
*For all particulars and forms apply to——* *G. N. B. Vas.*
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, *Branch Secretary;*
Resident Manager, Calcutta. LIFTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
*Proprietors:*—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
*Managing Proprietor:*—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed ..... | 33,50,600 |
| Annual Income exceeds ..... | 6,00,000 |
| Claims paid about ..... | 27,00,000 |

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
To Be Let
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.
ROOMS, No. 1 2

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS
AND
MILITARY CONTRACTORS.
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trials order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

**Britain's Bonniest Babies**

***are GLAXO Babies !***

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

**H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of**

Glaxo

**"Builds Bonnie Babies"**

**during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.**

*Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?*

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.



**LIVER DISORDERS**

THE liver in Eastern climates has extra work in keeping the blood at even temperature amidst the heat, and filtering it of impurities. To keep the system really active, everybody needs a liver-corrective—the best is Ker-nak Pills—the medicine that acts like nature's fruits.

*To take strong liver pills or mineral purgatives to get rid of the usual symptoms is as useless as flogging a tired horse.*

Ker-nak Pills coax the system back to healthy activity. They stimulate and invigorate the sluggish liver, and thoroughly purify the blood. Ker-nak Pills are invaluable as a general tonic. They also improve the nerves, restore sound digestion and healthy appetite, and tone up the system wonderfully. They ward off the debilitating effects of our Indian climate.

*One Rupee at all Chemists, or Ker-nak Remedy Ltd., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.* R.R. 81.

**Ker-nak PILLS**

Cure CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION BILIOUS ATTACKS HEADACHE



**Build-up YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S**

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

**SARSAPARILLA**

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Syrup is sold also in Tablet form

*Mother* **SEIGEL'S SYRUP**

For nearly half a century, Mother Seigel's Syrup has been the reliable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the world, for the prevention and relief of stomach and liver troubles, and as a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health.

It is the cheapest and best remedy known for pains after eating, headaches, biliousness and constipation.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has a gentle tonic action upon the digestive organs—the stomach, liver, and bowels—toning and strengthening them so that they are able to do their work effectively and obtain from the food you eat all the nourishment requisite to keep you strong and vigorous. Test it yourself !

**BANISHES STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES**



**THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.,**

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20) | Rs. 49,99,400 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 20,00,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

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HEAD OFFICE: Altes Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

J. N. POCHKHANAWALA Managing Di



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"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in settling claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the 'Intimation,' which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business."

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|---|---|---|---|
| Fever Drops (144 doses) | 1-0-0 | Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles) | 0-14-0 |
| Germicide (general preventive) | 0-10-0 | Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net) | 1-0-0 |
| Disinfecting fluid pint bottle | 1-0-0 | Cod-liver Oil Emulsion | 1-8-0 |
| Influenza solution | 0-10-0 | Universal Embrocation | 1-0-0 |
| Liver solution | 1-4-0 | etc., etc. | |

etc., etc.

Can be had of Messrs. A. M. Gajjar & Co. & Amersey Khimji & Co. C. Market.

*For further particulars write to :—* **M. J. GAJJAR,**

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**IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES.**

Low consumption really reliable high efficiency

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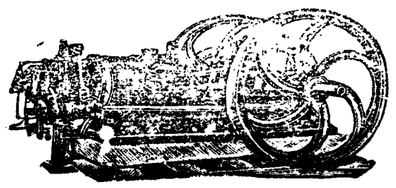

Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding mills, Oil mills, pumps of all kinds, Mlectric Eotors and Dynamos upto 2" volts and 100 Amps. Saw benches, Cylinder Oils. Beltings, and all kinds of mill gin stores always in stock.

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ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4

Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.

You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.

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**AMUSEMENTS.**

MADAN THEATRES, LD. Attractions.

**THE EXCELSIOR**

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. Sharp

Eastern Tour, Ld.

Present the

**ROYAL OPERA COMPANY**

In a repertoire of WORLD FAMOUS COMIC OPERAS

To-day Thurs. 3rd & To-morrow Fri. 4th at 9-30 p. m.

Wallace's Beautiful Opera

**'MARITANA.'**

Saturday, 5th Feb. at 9-30 p. m.

**'Dorothy'**

Sunday 6th February at 5-30 p. m.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

The Famous French Light Opera

**"LA MASCOTTE"**

The Operas Produced by T. C. FAIRBURN

**LATE BEECHAM OPERA CO.**

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

It is absolutely necessary for patrons to be seated before 9 30 as the overture will start PUNCTUALLY at 9-25 p. m.

NO CINEMA SHOW at 6-30 p.m. to-day

**THE EMPIRE**

Daily 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A NEW STAR

**MDLLE. THEA**

IN

**"WHO HAS THE BEST TIME"**

AN ITALIAN DRAMA SUPERBLY PRODUCED

**The arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in India**

**The Empress**

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills

**"Trail OF THE Octopus"**

Featuring the immensely popular stars

**BEN WILSON**

and

**NEVA GERBER**

will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for keeps.

FIRST 3 EPISODES THIS WEEK

**IMPERIAL**

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay Lamington Road,

GEORGE B. SEITZ AND MARGUERITE CURTOT

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A mystifying Heart throbing and Romantic Serial

**THE PIRATE GOLD**

the first two Episodes this Week

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AND

A POLLARD COMIC

**TIME**

7, 8-45 aad 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays, at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Popular Prices.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW



**AMUSEMENTS.**

WATCH A WOMAN FOIL FATE

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**THEDA BARA**

the incomparable

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**THE SIRENS**

Eproduced by

**WILLIAM FOX**

A stupendous drama in which Conscience and the Devil play important parts.

To-day and during the Week at

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**

Girgaum.

NEXT WEEK

our newest sensible serial

**Trailed by Three.**

FOR CHARITY !

TO-MORROW FRIDAY—4th February at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FOR ONE SHOW—ONE DAY,—ONLY !

And that too for a noble Cause !

THE BRILLIANT EXTRAVAGANZA

**"FAN FAN"**

Produced by WILLIAM FOX.

Gorgeous spectacle, Superb setting, Clever Acting.

Enacted by Child Actors.

A SPECIAL CHARITY MATINEE

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FAMINE RELIEF FUND

Under the distinguished presence and Patronage of

HER EXCELLENCY THE HON. LADY LLOYD

and under the auspices of the Children's Guide of Service.

Messrs K. D. Brothers will present,

On Friday the 4th February 1921 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

**"FAN FAN'**

A FANTASY OF NIPPON.

Prices as usual—Balcony Box Rs. 2; Stall Box Re. 1-8; Balcony Re 1; 1st class annas 12; 2nd class annas 6; 3rd class annas 3.

At the

**GLOBE CINEMA**

(Sandhurst Road).

Tickets can be reserved from to-day at the Globe Theatre, or at the Offices of Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.

(New Churney Road.)

A FAMOUS AUTHOR AND A FAMOUS STAR

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS present

***To-night and This Week***

A Stupendous Screen Version of one of the World's Greatest Literary Masterpieces

**"The Corsican Brothers"**

(6 Reels—6,000 feet.)

The world-renowned story of Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece

featuring the Great Screen Artist

**DUSTIN FARNUM**

in a remarkable dual role

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

To-night : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

**WEST-END CINEMA**

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**WANTED AGENTS!**

Gentlemen who can command a Life business are recommended to apply to

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## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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## EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Apply immediately, 80, Esplanade Road.
R 2301

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS with good handwriting. Apply in own handwriting to SABNIS & CO., 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
R 2307

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, knowing Gujarati and Accounts. Apply to Box No. 1767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3. R. 2321

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2 R 2308

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1. R. 2319

WANTED.—Competent ACCOUNT and LEDGER CLERKS for a first class firm in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7977

WANTED—EUROPEAN and ANGLO-INDIAN MOTOR MECHANICS, also Indian Motor Fitters and Drivers. Applications should be made in writing to the WORKS MANAGER, Loco Shops, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, with copies of testimonials and details of previous experience.
C 8133

WANTED—An expert OPERATOR for a Cinema House at Rawalpindi. Apply with testimonials, in person, to the undersigned between 1 and 3 p.m. up to Saturday next. J. N. MEHTA, New Sardar Ashram, Sita Ram Buildings, Bombay.
R 2292 8123

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS.—Surveyors, Overseers, sub-overseers, Shorthand-Typists, Cashier, Electric fitter and Mistries, Switch Board Attendants, Armature winders Motorfitters and Store Tally Clerks Please see personally PARTAPSINGH PUNJABI, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Linden House, Bombay.
3 R 2311

WANTED.—An intelligent CLERK for a Steam Navigation Company's office, one who has thorough knowledge of correspondence and who is capable of taking entire charge of shipping department only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2304

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A solicitor's retired Managing Clerk is willing to attend, recovery of outstandings, house-rents, bills and claims of all sorts or attend prosecution or defence of legal actions on behalf of constituents of Bombay and abroad, on reasonable remuneration Apply Box No. 1766 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
2 R 2279

WANTED—A SITUATION as a Manager to any of the Indian export and import firms in Bombay by an expert in the line. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Experienced for 15 years and good references will be given, if necessary. Apply Box No. 1748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2281 8103

## WANTED.

WANTED On hire, a HAY BALING PRESS with engine (Oil or steam) immediately. Please apply to "D" c/o DATTATRAYA & GANESH Cloth Merchants Karjat Dist. Kolaba.
C 8146

## FOR SALE.

FOF SALE A PLOT NO. 4 12 acres in side well and 100 trees of Mangoes on Gunga falls. Apply KAMRUDIN and SONS, Nasik.
R 2278 9000

FOR SALE—AUSTIN CAR 1920 Model in good condition. Apply to STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO., opposite Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
R2295

FOR SALE—Two Chandler MOTOR CARS, 30 h.-p., just unpacked. Apply GOVINDJI MADHAWJI & CO., 6, Humum Street, Fort.
R 2291 8115

FOR SALE—5 seater MOTOR CAR, Humber, good condition with electric lights, 5 seater landowlet "Fiat." New paint good condition. Apply Box No. 1752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2290 8114

FOR SALE—Undersigned wishes to dispose of a few hundred SHARES of THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. at present market rate. Offers invited. Aply to Box No. 1754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8129

PRINTING MACHINARY—READY delivery Tradles, Cuttings, Stitching and Ink. Prices moderate. Apply:—PRINTERS' EMPORIUM, 30, Picket Road, Bombay No. 2.
R 2262. 8047

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR Power. Price Rs. 3,500. Apply Mr. Vaidya, 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
6 R 2309

STAMP BARGAINS—Complete unused sets. 35 Liechtenstein 1920 Rs. 2/8. Montenegro 1907 (Cat. 7sh. 4d.) 12as. 19 0 (Cat. 15sh. 5d.) Rs. 1/8. 9 Batoum 1920, 1 to 50r. (Br. Occup) Rs. 8. 13 Allenstein 1920 Rs. 3/8, IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
C 8155

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.—SHOPS and GODOWNS in Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, opp. Dr. PAREKH'S HOSPITAL. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
2 R 2312

ON HIRE—5 seater MOTOR CAR (with electric lights) per day. Apply Box No. 1751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2289 8113

TO BE LET—Three Storied Up-to-date Newly built Bungalow at Alexander Road, Gamdevi. Accommodation per floor, one drawing room, five bed rooms with bath rooms attached and out houses. Possession from 1st. April Apply Box No. 1741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2272 8075

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A variety of secondhand FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY and ACCESSORIES in good order. See MANAGER, Wallace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Tardeo.
C 8124

## TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road.
C 8126

## NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay 50-52 Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7939

## NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well seasoned Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes, sawn by our sawing machines.
Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate.
7805 Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

## THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.
H. A. TALCHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8130

## NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400-20-600 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. The post is pensionable. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a Diploma in Public Health or a degree of the Bachelor of Hygeine of any Indian University. The selected candidates will have to give such adequate assurance or security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least 3 years.
Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of February 1921.
(Sd.) H. S. GOUR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

## PHOENIX MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERFECT TRAINING IN DRIVING MOTOR CARS, Practice on Ford and other English and American Cars.
Special Feature—Ladies coached by a lady driver.
School will open from 1st February, 1921.
For particulars apply to:—
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.
Jetha Street, Lamington Road,
Byculla.
C 8110

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## A REWARD OF RS. 1,100.

LOST G. C. NOTES FOR RS. 17,500.

SEVENTEEN (17) G. C. NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each bearing numbers as under and 5 G. C. Notes of Rs. 100 each have been lost in the Sheikh Memon Street, near Sutta Gulley.
The above reward will be awarded to the finder. Inform Bhudarmal Ramanand, C/o Messrs. Motilal Ramanand, Sheikh Memon Street, Motishaw Chawl, out Fort, Bombay.
NUMBERS.
W. C./33—Nos. 618750; 75391: W. C./34 Nos. 68067; 21521; 70132; 27253; 33971; 81829; 18436; 36397; 73584; 78227; 78999; 42483; 73078; 35082; 46783 and 5 G. C. Notes of Rs 100 each.
1 R 2320

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED have REMOVED from 9-10, Medows Street to 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, Bombay.
C 8143

## WANTED.

WANTED CLERKS—B. Sc. or B.A. with Science. Pay Rs. 85-5-100 with prospects. Applicants with office experienc preferred. Apply with testimonials to
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries, Bombay.
New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 29th January, 1921.
C 8119

## FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powal Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.
7142

## NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian Conqueror | ...5,500 | 28th Feb., 1921 |
| Treven | .....15th April, | 1921 |

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
5850

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from 1st February, 1921, some slight alterations will be made in the Suburban Service.
For full particulars please see Suburban Sheet Time Table at stations.
On and from the same date running of 3rd class carriages on 33 Down and 36 Up Parcel Train between Igatpuri and Bhusawal will be discontinued.
W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
C 8160

## NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE has received applications from certain individual retailers for Police protection to enable them to remove consignments of petrol from the Installations at Sewree. It is not practicable to supply the necessary protection for those who require petrol unless they combine to form a convoy.
If, therefore, all persons who desire to remove consignments of petrol from the Installations at Sewree will assemble, with their transport, at the Head Police Office, Crawford Market, at 12 noon on the 3rd instant, and place themselves in communication with Mr. Giles, the Superintendent in charge of the Motor Vehicles Department, arrangements will be made to convoy them to and from the Installations.
F. C. GRIFFITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.
C 8164

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.
Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C 7924

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## THE MILL MACHINERY AND GENERAL STORES, LTD.

ISSUE OF SECOND CALL OF RS. 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Company held on the 17th January, 1921, the Second Call of Rs. Five per share was made and it was determined to pay such call to the company at the above address on or before 1st March 1921, otherwise interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged till payment.
By order of the Board,
DAMANIA & CO.,
Agents.
C 8134

## WANTED

WANTED—Upper Subordinates on the Temporary Establishment on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150 p.m. inclusive of all allowances. Apply to
S. A. MAYBURY LEWIS,
Executive Engineer,
Nira Right Bank Canal,
Lonand District.
(London M. & S. M. Ry.).
Padegaon, 27th January, 1921.
C 8154.

## THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Share Certificates are now ready and will be delivered in exchange for the application, allotment and First Call Receipts duly discharged at the Registered Office No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Moffusil Shareholders are requested to remit annas four extra, registration charges, for sending their Share Certificates by post.
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1921.
C 8153

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Naves and Axles will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 4th day of April, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 19
C 8147

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DATES OF THE ENSUING UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

THE following are the dates fixed for the commencement of the ensuing University Examinations:—
TUESDAY, March 8.—LL.M., M.D., M.S., I.Ag., B.Ag.
MONDAY, March 14.—M.A. and M.Sc.
FRIDAY, March 18.—F.E. and S.E.
TUESDAY, March 29.—Intermed. (Arts, Science and Commerce), B.Com. First LL.B., Second LL.B., B.E.
MONDAY, April 4.—B.A. and B.Sc.
MONDAY, April 11.—Prelim, Scientific, Intermediate M.B., Final M.B. (Part I), B.Hy.
MONDAY, April 18.—Final M.B. (Part II).
By order,
FARDUNJI M. RASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.
C 8161

## LEGAL NOTICE.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KIKABHOY MAHOMEDALLI KARIMBHAI, CHITHARIA alias KIKABHAY MAHOMEDALLI KARIMBHAI CHITHARIA alias KIRKABHAI MAHOMEDALLI CURRIMBHOY alias KIRKABHAI MAHOMEDALLI KARIMBHOY, Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant Merchant, .....Deceased.
SAFIABAI, widow of Kirkabhai Mahomedalli Karimbhoy Chitaria, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sarang Street outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.
The 20th day of January, 1921.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) N. C. DALAL, Esqr.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C 8145

## LEGAL NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the property hereunder mentioned belonging to the estate of the late Mr. NARAYAN BALAJI intended to be sold by his executrix Laxmibai. She is not bound to accept the highest tender or any other tenders whatsoever. For particulars apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the said Laxmibai, 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The tenders in respect of the purchase must reach the said Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., on or before the 20th February, 1921.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Godown or tenement and buildings thereon erected and built, bearing No. 30, situate in the Sub-district of the Fort and Colaba at the Northern end of Colaba Causeway, containing by admeasurement 548 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors old No. C/1, New No. C8/16666, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3C/9564.
Dated this 2nd day of February, 1921.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Laxmibai the executrix of the late Mr. Narayan Balaji.
C 8144

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AYASHABAI, daughter of Haji Kassam Haji Hasham and wife of Haji Abubucker Latiff, late of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kolsa Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.
HAJI ABUBUCKER LATIF, also of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, and the husband of the deceased residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration,
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the eleventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
The 19th day of January, 1921.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA
Petitioners Attorneys.
C 8150

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYAN VISHNU SUKTHANKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Civil Engineer and Architect ..... Deceased.
BHALCHANDRA SITARAM SUKTHANKAR, a nephew of the deceased abovenamed and the duly constituted Attorney of Yeshwant Narayan Sukthankar, the son of the said deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, and an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Carnac Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
The 26th day of January, 1921.
D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 8157

## SALES BY AUCTION.

## MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Land

NOTICE.
The Auction Sale of the remaining lot of English Woollen Piece-goods will be proceeded with to-day at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at our Rooms.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 3rd February, 1921.

## WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Prices Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

## MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF SILVER AND ROLLED GOLD WATCHES.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, 3rd February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms the following:—
By order of the concerned:—
A lot of Swiss watches.
5 doz. rolled gold watches.
4 doz. fancy shape nickle watches.
3 doz. fancy shape plated watches.
4 doz. silved watches 10 jewers.
4 doz. silver nickle and plated wrist watches.
3 doz. enamelled alpaca powder boxes.
5 doz. silver links.
SALE OF KROPP'S RAZORS, AUTO-STROPP SAFETY RAZORS, DE LA RUE'S CARDS AND BUTLER'S POCKET KNIVES.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1921, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, the following:—
By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 case 12 doz. Kropp Razors; 25 doz. George Butler's Pocket Knives.
1 case 10 doz. Kropp Razors; 12 doz. English Pocket Knives.
2 cases Auto-Strop Safety Razors and Blades.
1 case De La Rue's Bezique Cards and Bezique Markers.
2 cases Auto Strop Safety Razors and Blades.
1 case Auto-Strop Safety Razors.
1 case De La Rue's Bezique Cards and Markers.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on THURSDAY, 3rd February, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, the following:—
By order of Mr. Jehangir R. Parekh and on account and at the risk of Defaulting indentor Mr. Abdulkayoom Ajubshah and Co., of 629 Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, Bombay.
Ex. s.s. Sparta.
2 cases Jet Black enamel.
3 cases Pure White.
4 cases Superfine Alieminum Paint.
4 cases White enamel.
6 cases Dark Green enamel.
4 cases Brilliant Green enamel.
3 cases Dark Grey, Lemon Yellow, Dark Blue, Azure Blue.
By the order of the concerned.
6 cases canary playing Cards Remington 4 Smith Primer Type Writer Electric Table fan and a Piano etc.
By order of N. H. Moss Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2661 of 1920.
Kisonchand v/s. Jeaingbhoy.
4 piece serge.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

## GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd February, 1921, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, Pydhownie, at the shop of Shah Trikamlal Malchand by his order and account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Maganlal Kalyanji.
25 bales yarn Japanese No. 20 each of 400 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1921.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES STRIPED DRILL.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd February, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mulji Jetha Market opposite Dharamraj Gully by order of Messrs. Ahmadbhai and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Marwadi Iswardas Gorakhram.
15 bales striped drill No. 495 each of 40 pieces each piece of 40 yards of Bombay Cotton Mill.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 MIRZAPUR CARPETS (GALICHAS.)
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd February, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street by order of the concerned.
58 Mirzapur Galichas (Carpets) of all sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES PIECE GOODS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd February, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Mulji Jetha Market opposite Dharamraj Gully by order of Sheth Haridas Keshavji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Premchand Jivabhai of Gamthi Gully.
13 bales Print Gulabi, 'Suraj Brand' each of 60 pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES COTTON CAVAT KASHMIR, 1 CASE BLACK UNION BANAT AND 1 BALE UNION WOOLLEN TWEED.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd February 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Mulji Jetha Market opposite Dharamraj Gully near baling press by order of concerned
2 cases Cotton Cavat Kashmir each of 10 pieces 54", about 325 yards.
1 case Black Union Banat, 10 pieces, 54" about 475 yards.
1 bale Union Woollen Tweed 10 pieces 54" about 235½ yards.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1921.

## TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure stirrelizer Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."
Telephone: No. 2411

## KATOL

STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, CASES OF BOOT LACES, AND ENVELOPES, CLOTH PIECES, BOOKS &C.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th February 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing Room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands etc.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay:—

Estate of Thomas Jackson Esq., (deceased) wearing apparels, wooden, brass and stone ornaments, boots and shoes, books, Trinkets, boxes and trunks etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Mr. Bandeali Hirji, Khakoo Insolvent:—

5 volumes Harmsworth Encyclopaedia.

By order of the Continental Commercial Trading Co., and on account and risk of the following:—

On account and risk of Mr. Gulamhusein Esmailji.

3 cases cotton, boot-laces size 40in. containing in all as under:—

120 gross brown laces.
50 gross black laces.
20 gross white laces.

190 gross in all.

On account and risk of K. Kurban Husein of Bhajipala lane:—

10 cases each 50,000 oblong envelopes.
2 cases each 50,000 square envelopes.

12 cases.

By order of the Supdt. of Police of Dhulia District:—

Leather belts, pouches, slings, frogs, scabbards &c.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

One lot Jaconetts, muslins, dhoters etc. of various sizes.

By order of the Office concerned:—

Steel boot-moulds, paper files, cash boxes.
1 "sharples" super clarifier machiue.
200 doz. paper files.
1 upright piano by Soundy.
Bycicles etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE on TUESDAY, the 8th February 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Indo-British Institute opposite Boribundar Station Bombay.

Sale of very valuablel and artistic household and office furnitures by well known makers, glasswares, platedwares, crockeries etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 8th February 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Indo-British Institute opposite the Boribundar Station the folowing furnitures such as drawing room suites, dining tablels and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, library book case, boot-brushes, Remington Typewriter, iron safe, bronze and terracotta figures, glasswares, electroplated wares, crockeries, etc.

The property of W. Boyletts Esq., and others.

Furniture will be on view four days before the date of sale and Catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1921.

### J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES GREY WATER TWIST ENGLISH YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction at Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie yarn market, near Hanuman Temple, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Maganlal Kallianji of Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay:—

9 bales 30s. Grey Water-Twist English Yarn.
8 bales 31s. Grey Water-Twist English Yarn.
8 bales 32s. Grey Water-Twist English Yarn.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent. Delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES GREY WATER TWIST ENGLISH YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of February, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, Yarn Market near Hanuman Temple by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Maganlal Kallianji of Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

9 Bales 30/5 Grey water twist English Yarn.
8 Bales 31/5 Grey water twist English Yarn.
8 Bales 32/8 Grey water twist English Yarn.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent Delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1921.


## A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

### THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling, and checking against leacks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and subtracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the particular vacuum system on your car. The moving part are substentially made from best materials and should easily outlast the car.

Apply to:—

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.


## AMUSEMENTS.


# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

To-night at 9-45

GREATEST SENSATION OF ANY ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRODUCED IN BOMBAY.

Every night it is holding immense and brilliant audiences fascinated and spellbound.

## Mr. LOWELL THOMAS
(in person)
under the direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMAN

"WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND LAWRENCE IN ARABIA."

The first world-famous Entertainment ever presented in India identically the same in every respect as when produced in London.

Unanimously acclaimed by the Press of the world as one of the most fascinating and enthralling entertainments in the history of the Theatre.

Read the verdict of "THE TIMES" of four continents:—

"THE TIMES" Sydney, Australia,—
"It will be a great pity if Mr. Lowell Thomas leaves us before every inhabitant has heard him. His Travelogue is a marvel."

"THE TIMES" of Washington, D:C.U.S.A,—
"Mr. Lowell Thomas has created an unusual sensation in Washington just as he did in NEW YORK and London. His Travelogue is an entrancing entertainment."

"THE LONDON TIMES":—
"Even Royal Albert Hall (largest concert auditorium in the world) is proving hardly enough for the people who want to hear Mr. Lowell Thomas."

"THE TIMES OF CEYLON":—
"Surpassed even the very high expectations which had been raised by the accounts of its success in long seasons at the foremost theatres in England, the States and Australia."

"THE TIMES OF INDIA," Feb. 1st:—
"As an entertainment it is more impressive than anything of its kind that we have ever had the good fortune to see and hear at any time and in any country."

In Bombay for a short season only!

Every evening at 9-45 p.m.

Matinees Sat. and Sun. at 6-15.

NIGHT PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 6 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3. Balcony Rs. 2. Gallery Rs. 1,

MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 4 & 3; Dress Circle Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1; Gallery Ans. 8.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Will present

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

Commencing Feb. 24th

Opening Performance

"BRAN PIE."

Prices:—Stalls Rs. 6; Dress Circle Rs. 3; Balcony Rs. 2; Gallery Re. 1; Boxes from Rs. 54 downwards.

BOOKING WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

THE 5th WEEK

Of the Mightiest, Strangest, Weirdest Serial

Chapter Play Bombay has ever seen

(Further two Episodes — 5,000 feet.)

featuring the celebrated

Miss Juanita Hansen

"THE LOST CITY"

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.

To-day at 5-30; Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

| Cotton.— | New York Jan. 29th To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports | 23,000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | 41,000 |
| ,, ,, to Continent | 21,000 |
| Futures at New York Mar, | 14.52 |
| Futures at New York May | 14.82 |
| July | 15.12 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 14.75 |
| ,, ,, ,, Orleans | 14.25 |
| Future at New Orleans Mar, | 14.17 |
| ,, ,, May | 14.37 |
| Fair Bio Coffee No. 7 quality) | 7.1/8 |
| Demand Bills | 386.60 |
| Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined | 99 1/2 |
| ,, ,, ,, Foreign | 62 3/4 |

| | London, Jan. 29th, To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Paris Exchange | 55·20 |
| Italian ,, | 105 25 |
| German ,, | 221·50 |
| Calcutta Linseed Jan, Feb, paid | 17/0 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | London, Jan, 29th. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 6934 00 |
| Egyptian Visible Suppy | 2924000 |
| East Indian | 194/000 |
| American | 4710000 |
| Other | 324000 |
| Total Sales | 18000 |
| East Indian Sales | 600 |
| Total Speculation | — |
| ,, Export | — |
| East Indian Export | — |
| ,, ,, Stock | 88000 |
| ,, ,, Forwarded | 100 |
| ,, ,, Actual Export | — |
| ,, ,, Imports | 11000 |
| ,, ,, Speculation | 7400 |
| American Afloat | 89000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 8000 |
| Total Afloat | 139000 |

MONEY MARKET.

| | London, Feb. 1st. |
|---|---|
| Telegraphic Transfers Dull | 1/5 |
| Bar Silver Spot Dull | 34 1/2 |
| ,, gold quiet | 10 1/2 |

| | New York, Feb. 1st. To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 13/85 |
| May | 14/11 |
| July | 14/43 |

| Month. | Liverpool, Feb. 1st. To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| March | 9/08 |
| May | 9/30 |
| July | 9/51 |
| Oct. | 9/64 |

| | London, Jan, 31st. |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London at Paris | 54/00 |
| ,, on Italy | 105/50 |
| ,, on Germany | 232/50 |

London, Feb. 29th.

Linseed Plakr Export 30,000 Tons. Afloat to United Kingdom 28,000

SEEDS,

London; Jan. 29th,

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Jan.-Feb. Nominal | £17 1/2 |
| Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. week | £15 1/2 |
| Tone of Rapeseed Neglected:— | |
| Linseed, Bombay per 4'6 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. quiet but Steady | £17 1/2 |
| Tone of Linseed:— | |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. nearest demand quiet | £14 /12 |
| Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Nominal | £9— |
| Toria Rapeseed:—Jan. Feb. Nominal | £18 1 2 |

WHEAT.

London, Jan, 29th,

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi Barley Afloat Quoted | 97 |
| Argentine Afloat Quoted | 95 |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat Quoted | 95 |
| Tons—Wheat Afloat to U. K. | 10,10,000 |

SHARES.

London, Jan, 29th,

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £15 |
| Hongkong Bank | £108 |
| National Bank | £37 1/2 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach at Rs. 304 and advanced till Rs. 309 1/2. It then declined to Rs. 305 1/2 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 306 1/2. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 307 and closed at Rs. 309.

Our market for ready cotton remained easier yesterday. Sellers were offering nice lots at about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Rather than the day before. About Rs. 1000 were sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay, Feb, 2nd,

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May | 309 |
| Fully Good Bengal | March | 204 |
| Fine Oomra's | March | 245 |
| ,, | May | 255 |

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 2nd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M G Bengal | March | 203 |
| Fully Good M G Broach | April-May | 307 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | March | 243 |

Sir George Lloyd was yesterday the guest of the Chairman and Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust at Luncheon at the Ballard Pier Station, after which he inspected the Port Trust Works.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2.

S S Brandenburg, Alan, Southampton.
S S Iran, Sanderson, Busreh.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Purnea, Cuthbert, Busreh.
S S Warina, Adams, Busreh.
S S Chanda, Cunningham, Hamburg.
S S Karoa, Stewart, Durban.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S City of Chaster, Macdonald, Calcutta.
S S Taisho Maru, Tanaka, Calcutta.
S S Dux, Hannavay, Bangkok.
S S Kura, Lee, Mahomerah.
S S City of Genoa, Haughton, Karachi.
S S Chanda, Cunningham, Hamburg.
S S Purnea, Cuthbert, Busreh.
S S Warina, Adams, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Burma Maru for China.
Steamer Chakrata for China.
Steamer Rangoon Maru for China.
Steamer Dufor for China.
Steamer Martinique for Bangkok.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer City of Chaster for Calcutta.
Steamer Jeypore for Calcutta.
Steamer Stasia for Marseilles.
Steamer Swakopmund for Colombo.
Steamer Karoa for Durban etc.
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.

S S Brandenburg:—The steamer Brandenburg, 4811 tons, Captain G W Alan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with troops.

S S Iran:—The P G S N Co's steamer Iran, 1719 tons, Captain R H G Sanderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

## EXPORT.

Feb. 2.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—2 cwts ivory, Kundanmal Ramlal; 58 bundles lamb skin, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Rottenfels for Dunkirk:—1800 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Rottenfels for Marseilles:—2000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S F Bandura for Genoa:—900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Chanda for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 3007 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas; 275 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co; 125 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 10 bales hemp, M A Shaiwala; 110 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Chanda for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Insburk for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Insburk for Venice:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales silk, B G Gorio and Co.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand and Co.

S S Ridderkirk for Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Currinbhoy and Co.

S S Chakrata for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Chakrata for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—202 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mamraj Rambhagat; 300 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co; 300 bales cotton, Shamji Hemji and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Drufur for Hongkong:—135 cwts gum olibanum, E Nowroji and Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 25 cases butter, Imperial Dairy Co; 200 bales cotton, J Saroopchand and Co; 273 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—350 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 275 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—5 cwts ivory, Ally Vally and Co.

## IMPORT.

Feb. 2.

S S Ozarda from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—37945 bags rice, 2877 bags W beans, 1001 bags moong, 852 bundles 2498 pieces teak squares, 8809 pieces 590 bundles planks, 24637 pieces scantling, 642 bundles posts, 5464 bundles scantling.

S S Taisho Maru from Calcutta, Agents Yamusta Kashan Kaisha:—3650 tons coal.

S S British Knight from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—67891 tons liquid fuel oil.

S S Martinique from Bangkok, Agents Gillinders Arbuthnot and Co:—217 pieces teak squares, 39073 pieces conversions, 2356 pieces board, 1938 pieces scantling, 1049 pieces planks.

S S Haresfield from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—250 pieces short decks, 6375 bags rice, 7617 pieces squares, 116462 pieces 11025 bundles teak scantling, 2343 pieces planks, 1848 pieces posts, 4902 pieces 834 bundles board.

S S Varela from Basra, Agents B I S N Co:—11 boxes specie.

## SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 2nd,

| Description, | Super-Fine | F G | Good, | Delivery, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M,G, Bengal | 235 | 220 | 205 | Ready. |
| M,G, Sind Punjab | 235 | 220 | 205 | ,, |
| M,G, Oomra No, 4 | — | 235 | 220 | ,, |
| M,G, Central P No, 1 | 295 | 285 | 270 | ,, |
| M,G, Central P No, 2 | — | 260 | 245 | ,, |
| M,G, Khandeish No, 6 | — | 215 | 203 | ,, |

## RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the, 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st February 1921,

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 14480 Bales, |
| Wheat | 6782 Gwts |
| Linseed | 126 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 120 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 1215 ,, |
| Poppyseed | Nil ,, |
| Groundnuts | 1958 ,, |
| Castorseed | 1512 ,, |
| Rice | 5366 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 4987 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 9572 ,, |
| Mowrasseed | Nil ,, |
| Gram | 445 ,, |
| Juwar | 1264 ,, |
| Masur | Nil ,, |
| Barley | Nil |
| Bajra | 7892 ,, |
| Coal | 1043 Tons. |

General Sir W. R. Birdwood arrived in Delhi on January 31 and is staying at Viceregal Lodge.

# THE WEATHER.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd February 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Multan and Rawalpindi and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra and in excess at Allahabad. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi. Day temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal at Karachi and in southwest Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual except at Indore where humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Neemuch and in Cutch and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is lower than usual at Raipur; nigh temperature is below normal except at Sougor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Belgaum where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Bijapur and in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry except at Quetta, which reports a very light fall of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Quetta, but lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab, Rajputana, Kathiawar, southeast Madras and on the nort Madras coast.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st February 1921.

A few light falls of rain have again occur in Upper Burma and Assam.

A fresh western disturbance is affecting the North West Frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY. THE 2nd FEB. 1921.

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date. | Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BURMAH GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | — | — | 68 | 0.42 | 4 10 | —2 82 |
| Do. (12th) | 82.1 | 70.0 | 68 | | 0.0 | —2.35 |
| Jask | 72.2 | 57.0 | 68 | | | |
| Do. ( ,, ) | — | — | — | | ... | |
| Muskat | | | | | 0.17 | |
| Do. (12th) | | | | | | |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 76.4 | 47.1 | 52 | | 0.08 | —1.98 |
| Rawalpindi | 76.6 | 50.5 | 60 | | 0.95 | —0.72 |
| Lahore | 69 | 43.5 | 67 | | 0 | —2.20 |
| Hissar | 68 | 44.2 | 70 | | 0.11 | —1.63 |
| Ambala | 74 | 44.7 | 49 | | 8.0 | +0.97 |
| Delhi | 71 | 46.7 | 58 | | | —0.41 |
| | | | | | .2 | +0.37 |
| UNITED PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Agra | 72 | 54. | 68 | | 1.80 | |
| Manipuri | 73.6 | 46.2 | 48 | | 1.29 | +0.50 |
| Jhansi | 74 | 49.2 | 67 | | 2.25 | +0.03 |
| Cawnpore | 77 | 51.4 | 62 | | 2.5 | +2.25 |
| Allahabad | 74 | 46.1 | 58 | | 2.00 | +1.78 |
| | | | | | | —0.59 |
| RAJPUTANA AND SIND | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 76 | 6. | 88 | | 0 | |
| Karachi | 72 | 60.5 | 62 | | 0.28 | —0.53 |
| Ajmer | 76 | 2.4 | 31 | | 0.24 | —0.51 |
| Jaipur | 80 | 50.2 | 49 | | 0.04 | —0.66 |
| Kotah | 80 | 5.6 | 47 | | 0.66 | +0.44 |
| Mount Abu | 62 | 56.0 | 41 | | 0 | —0.03 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| Wane— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 81.5 | 62.7 | 24 | | 0 | —0.87 |
| Dwarka | 69 | 56.1 | 65 | | 0 | —0.21 |
| Veraval | 78. | 62.6 | 81 | | 0 | —0.12 |
| Rajkot | 67 | 46. | 44 | | 0 | —0.34 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 64 | 56.6 | 64 | | 0 | —0.31 |
| Surat | 83. | 65.4 | 75 | | 0 | —0.27 |
| Ahmedabad | 83 | 59.0 | 58 | | 0 | —0.57 |
| Deesa | 85 | 58.2 | 69 | | 0 | —0.18 |
| Neemuch | 91.0 | 56.2 | 21 | | 0.0 | —0.31 |
| Indore | 91.0 | 58.4 | 48 | | 0.45 | —0.51 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 82 | 48.9 | 38 | | 1.05 | —0.32 |
| Saugor | 85. | 55.4 | 54 | | 0.64 | —0.43 |
| Hoshangabad | 77. | 50.0 | 64 | | 0.40 | —0.39 |
| Khandwa | 79 | 0.0 | 70 | | 0.40 | —0.51 |
| Akola | 82 | 51.0 | 33 | | 0.20 | —0.56 |
| Amraoti | 86 | 55.7 | 47 | | 0.05 | —1.33 |
| Nagpur | 83. | 50.0 | 49 | | 0.29 | —1.44 |
| Chanda | 86 | 0.5 | 52 | | 0.08 | —1.76 |
| Raipur | 84 | 2.8 | 62 | | 2.20 | +1.21 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 85 | 76.7 | 49 | | 0 | —1.28 |
| Ratnagiri | 77. | 68.1 | 65 | | 0 | —0.53 |
| Marmugoa | 84. | 74. | 61 | | 0.6 | —0.92 |
| Karwar | 83. | 68.5 | 63 | | 0 | —1.06 |
| | | | | | | —2.03 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 87. | 52.8 | 24 | | 0 | —0.95 |
| Ahmednagar | 86 | 0.2 | 30 | | | —1.10 |
| Poona | 87 | 55.7 | 25 | | 0.12 | —1.10 |
| Sholapur | 88 | 57.7 | 54 | | 0 | —1.43 |
| Bijapur | 89 | 54.4 | 23 | | 0.09 | —1.80 |
| Belgaum | 91 | 65.7 | 40 | | 0 | —1.86 |
| Aurangabad | 90 | 55.7 | 32 | | 0.07 | —1.20 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 90 | 52.9 | 19 | | 0 | —0.39 |
| Hyderabad | 86 | 56.7 | 32 | | 0.48 | |
| | | | | | 0.01 | |
| MALABAR AND ONTACAMUND— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 88 | 71.6 | 34 | | | +1.16 |
| Calicut | 87 | 5. 2 | 20 | | 5.77 | +2.25 |
| Cochin | 88 | 3.1 | 59 | | 8.60 | +2.21 |
| Colombo | 85 | 69.0 | 77 | | 16.22 | +7.67 |
| | | | | | 27.6 | +7.49 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND NILGIRIS— | | | | | | |
| | 87 7 | | 93 | | | |
| | 87.7 | | | | | |
| Vanlipuram | 86 | 67.9 | 80 | | 1.72 | —4.59 |
| Pallary | 95. | 63.7 | 30 | | 0.35 | —1.88 |
| Cuddapah | 91 | 69.8 | 67 | | 3.10 | —1.70 |
| Madras | 89 | 69.6 | 87 | | 25.97 | +15.54 |
| Bangalore | 86 | 64.1 | 69 | | 3.70 | 0.28 |
| Coimatore | 92. | 68.1 | 90 | | 11.39 | +6.16 |
| Trichanopoly | 90. | 67.3 | 6 | | 27.71 | +9.29 |
| Negapatam | 88. | 69.1 | 88 | | 56.40 | +17.05 |

S S Karoa:—The African mail steamer Karoa, 3607 tons, Captain W T Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Chaster:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer City of Chaster, 3520 tons, Captain K Macdonald, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Taisho Maru:—The Y K Kaisha's steamer Taisho Maru, 1655 tons, Captain Tanaka, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Dux:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Dux, 761 tons, Captain R Hannavy, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Kura:—The S W Co's steamer Kura, 1920 tons, Captain F J Lee, will sell to-day from the Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with ballast.

S S City of Genoa:—The City Line steamer City of Genoa, 4015 tons, Captain W J Haughton, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Purnea:—The B I S N Co's steamer Purnea, 2126 tons, Captain J Cuthbert, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chanda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3960 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Warina:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warina, 1874 tons, Captain J F Adams, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.


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Public Accountant.
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the best cure of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- [illegible]

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Lecture of Dr. J. J. Modi, on "Dental Supervision in Schools", Y.W.C.A. Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

Dr. Mande's paper on "Notes on Indian Architecture, Past and Present", at the Architectural Students' Association, the Sir J. J. School of Art, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Hon. Mr. Shastri's lecture on "the Present Situation." Mr. J. B. Petit presiding Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Dr. Thomas' address at the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, 6 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and S. Africa closes at the G. P. O., 6-30 p.m.

First day of the First All India Railwaymen's Conference, Empire Theatre, 11-30 a.m., Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad to preside.

Hon. Mr. Shastri's lecture on "Non-Cooperation and Education," Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. S.).

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The mail s. s. Malwa with mails of Jan. 20 expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

The s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Second day of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference, Empire Theatre.

## TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.


| LEADING ARTICLES. | PAGE |
|---|---|
| The Lambs | 6 |
| NOTES OF THE DAY | 6 |
| REUTER'S TELEGRAMS | 7 |
| INDIAN TELEGRAMS | 5, 7 & 8 |
| GENERAL NEWS | |
| Rangoon Mail Appeals | 9 |
| A Case against Mr. Hadi | 11 |
| SPECIAL ARTICLE. | |
| The Anglo-Ottoman Society | 7 |
| LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL | |
| Railway Committee | 8 |
| Bombay's Beggar Problem | 5 |
| Unwelcome Corporators | 5 |
| Labour Unrest | 5 |
| CORRESPONDENCE | 9 |
| The Khilafat Question | 10 |
| BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS | 5 |
| SPORTING NEWS | 5 |
| COMMERCIAL | 4 |
| SHIPPING | 4 |


### NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the current Sessions ar required to attend at the High Court today the 3rd February 1921 at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.)

### SORATHIYA PRAJAPAT GNATY HITECHHU SOCIETY

An extra meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday next at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in Jariwala Building, Sandhurst Road. Mr. Gopal Dama has kindly consented to preside.

### CITY MORTALITY

The total mortality on the 1st instant was 178 as compared with 170 on the corresponding day of last year and 559 in 1919. There were two attacks and one death from smallpox.

### DATES OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

In our advertisement columns will be foun the dates fixed for the commencement of the University examinations to be held this year There is no truth in the report that the examinations are to be postponed.

### POSTAL STRIKE

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will deliver lecture on "The main cause of Postal and Telegraph strike and how to end it amicably" today at 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. The lecture is open to the public.

### MRS SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary, conducted by Dr. Goolamhussein V. Patel, the total attendance for the month of January was 3,355, out of which 695 were males, 1,158 were females and 1,502 were children.

### SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver a lecture on "The Conduct of Industries in India", on next Saturday, at 6 p.m. at the Sydenham College, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Prof. H. L. Kaji, has consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

### A LECTURE ON DIETICS

Under the auspices of the Science Committee of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, Prof C. S. Thakar, Grant Medical College, will deliver a lecture on "The Diet for the healthy and the sick" in Gujarati at the Vanita Visram Hall on Sunday the 6th instant at 6 p.m. Dr. R. N. Ranina will preside

### MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE

A student (Mr. Bhalchandra) on asking Mr Shaukat Ali to give his autograph, the latter wrote down as follows in the student's diary: "We have got to win full Swaraj within eight months. I want every man, woman and child to think day and night as to how to act so that we could succeed. Be brave and make sacrifices."

### THE NATIONAL COLLEGE

The National College meets every day at 7-30 a.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya (top-floor).

Those desirous of appearing for the examinations held by the Gujarat Vidyapitti (according to the syllabus of the Bombay University) should register their names immediately at the office of the National College between 7-30 and 10 a.m.

Any further information will be available at the office.

### PAHALVI INSCRIPTIONS AND COINS

The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute had appointed Mr. Beramgore Temmasp Anklaseria, M.A., Fellow for 1920 from the Government Grant Endowment to deliver a series of lectures on "Pahalvi Inscriptions and Coins." The first two lectures of the series were delivered on the 13th and 14th December. The remaining four lectures of the series will be delivered by Mr. Anklesaria at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukladwala Building, Hornby Road) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on the 8th, 11th, 14th and 15th February. The lectures are open to the public

# LABOUR UNREST.

## STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

## SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The lock-out in the Century Mill and the strike of the petrol-workers of Sewri continued yesterday without any change. The weavers and other operatives of the Century Mill came and assembled in the Mill compound in the morning, but dispersed on finding the gate locked. The petrol-workers also turned up at their Works in the morning and after some timer they too dispersed peacefully.

There was a slight disturbance at noon when a motor oil tank was proceeding along Byculla Road. When the motor-tank was on the Byculla Bridge, a gang of about fifteen persons began to pelt stones at it. A police patrol, however, came on the spot in a taxi that was follwoing the motor-tank, and dispersed the gang, making one arrest.

## BOMBAY COUNCIL

### GOVERNMENT NOMINATIONS

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate the following persons, being officials, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay:—

Mr. L. Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S.; Sir Thomas J. Strangman, Kt.; Major-General W. E. Jennings, I.M.S.; Mr. J. G. Covernton, C.I.E.; Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S.; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S.; Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S.; Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S.; Mr. E. M Proes; Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt.; Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate the following persons, being non-officials, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay:—

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, C.I.E.; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), C.I.E., O.B.E.; Mr. Purushottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., Mr. A. S. Osborne; Mr. D. J. Ferreira; Mr. D. D. Gholap; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.

Mr. Sultanali Salemanji Gulamhusen has been elected to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the Northern Division (Muhammadan) Rural Constituency in place of Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod.

## "THE SPORTING WORLD."

### DECLARATION OF BOMBAY'S NEW WEEKLY

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, appeared Mr. E. J. Marquis and declared himself to be the Editor and Publisher of a new weekly named the "Sporting World" which is shortly to come out in Bombay.

Mr. Marquis was on the staff of the "Advocate of India" for some time.

### PASSENGERS PER S. S. CHANDA

The following is the list of passengers proceeding today by the B. I. s.s. "Chanda," for Port Said and Plymouth.

Mr Tajud Din Bandy; Mr M R Bhagwant; Mr F Brander; Dr J N C Britto; Mr G B Dey; Mr Gulraj; Mr P N Ghosh; Mr Hughes; Mr E F M Krag; Capt Knagg; Mr A Leitch; Mr G Rankin; Mr Abdul Razak; Mr W Roffey; Mr A K Roy; Mr H Steverine; Mr A Slade; Mr J R Scott; Mr J Watson; Mr Williams; Lt P A Willmore; Mr Winyard.

### HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The total mortality for the week ending Jan. 29th was 1,221, 20 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 64.82. The figures for the 5th week of 1920 were mortality 1,191 and death-rate 63.23; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 1,518 and the death-rate 80.59.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 27 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 539 against 27 and 504 respectively in the preceding week. Eight notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 313 were among infants under one year of age. Fifty two deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused one attack and one death. The case was imported from Calcutta. Small-pox caused 15 attacks and 6 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death.

Total mortality on Monday was 177 as against 163 on the corresponding day last year and 537 in 1918. No case was reported either from Cholera, or Small-pox or Plague.

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/13.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 98.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/4-3/8.
D. D. on London 1/4-7-16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/5.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 365.
3 M/st D.A. Frc. 405.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 185.
60 D/st D.P. Rs. 170.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.81.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 55.40.
London Silver Spot D. 34¼.
London Silver forward D. 34.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 67.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91¼ to 92½.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

One Mr. M. C. Kothari, a student of the Girasia College, Gondal, has written to his Principal, asking him to strike off his name from the roll, the College being under Government control, and he now joins in the Non-Cooperation movement.

# BOMBAY'S BEGGAR PROBLEM.

## RELIEF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

## APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT

The attention of the public was drawn early last year by letters in the press to the fact of beggars dying almost daily of starvation in the streets of Bombay Some sympathisers thereupon met informally on May 29th last to consider how best to relieve the utterly helpless who were in danger of death on the streets by starvation or disease.

A sum of Rs. 700 was collected on the spot and it was resolved to see what could be done in the way of picking up the dying and the helpless. Eight gentlemen volunteered for this work; which, as there was accommodation in the Bombay Benevolent Society's Home at Byculla for about 100 destitute persons, it became possible to start at once. A beginning was made on the 7th June last. Clearing the streets 3 mornings a week, the voluntary workers filled in about a month all the available room in the Bombay Benevolent Society's Asylum and then had to halt till further accommodation could be obtained. Through the generosity of a Mahomedan gentleman, who provided the necessary funds; through the good offices of the Improvement Trust and the Military Authorities, who lent the workers part of the Labour Corps Camp at Dadar; and through the good-will of the Salvation Army, which provided an officer to manage the Home, the street work was resumed on September 1st 1920. In a few weeks' time another 130 utterly helpless beggars were rescued and provided for in the Home.

For various reasons, such as doubts regarding the possibility of raising sufficient funds, sickness among the volunteers, and business pre-occupations, the street work came to an end about the first week of October, 1920. During the two following months, October and November, 1920, the police disposed of the bodies of no less than 87 beggars who died on the streets of Bombay, many of them of starvation.

### COMMITEE FORMED.

None who understands these facts is likely to dispute the value of the work done, or the urgent need of renewed effort on the same lines. But while the small band of voluntary workers had made a good start, it could not go on alone. What was needed in October in addition to funds and enthusiasm, was an organization big enough to ensure continuity of aim and method, impersonal enough to be independent of individual change, and so constituted as to command public confidence. With this object in view, a few persons known to be interested in the work met at the Municipal Council Hall on the 17th November 1920, under the chairmanship of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. At that meeting, a Committee with Sir Narayan as Chairman was formed to undertake the supervision of the Refuge and to devise measures to place the work on a permanent footing. The Committee as it now exists consists of the following gentlemen:—

Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., (Chairman); Mr. Hussein Alli Kassim Mitha, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna; Mr. A. G. Bullocke, Mr. K. Natrajan, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, N. V. Sarma, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Dr. J. J. Cursetji, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Commissioner George French of the Salvation Army, Mr. S. J. Gillum, Mr. H. B. Manley, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir H. A. Wadia Sir Jamestjee Jeepeebhoy, Bart, Mr. Hussein bhoy Abdulabhoy Lalji, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Ratan si D. Morarji.

As the Refuge has to vacate its present quarters immediately the Committee has secured from the Improvement Trust the promise of another temporary site at Rowli Hill. Funds are now needed to establish and work the Refuge on the new site. Provision is necessary for at least 500 inmates, the annual cost of whose bare maintenance will be something approaching a lakh of rupees.

The work is a purely humanitarian one conducted on non-denominational lines. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, certifies its urgent necessity; and it enjoys the cordial sypmathy of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, a copy of whose letter on the subject accompanies.

The Committee appeals for the generous support of citizens of all castes and creeds. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer to the Fund.

W. B. MANLEY.
N. V. SARMA,
Honorary Secretaries,
Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee.
Bombay, 31st January, 1921.

## GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

Government House,
Bombay.
24th December, 1920.

Dear Sir Narayan Chandavarkar,

I have read with great interest your account of the measures proposed by your Committee for the relief of helpless beggars in Bombay, and I can assure you of my cordial sympathy with so entirely benevolent an object.

Your Committee are evidently working on the right lines and I am confident that when the public are aware of the urgent needs which you are bringing to their notice your appeal will meet with a very generous response.

Yours, sincerely.
Sd. GEORGE LLOYD.

# UNWELCOME CO-OPERATORS.

## MR. SASTRI REFUSED HEARING.

## MEETING ENDS IN UPROAR.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday night the Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri attempted to deliver a lecture on "Non-Cooperation and Education" the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye presiding. The Hall was crowded long before the proceedings commenced and there were even signs of hostility before the arrival of the speaker. As soon as Mr. Sastri arrived with the Chairman and his followers there were loud cries of "shame, shame," and cheers, interspersed with cries of "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai." Any attempt to speak was, therefore, made impossible. When Mr. Paranjpye got up it was a signal for another outburst of cries and cheers and although he succeeded, to some extent, in speaking a few sentences, but faintly heard, he had to resume his seat abruptly. So soon as he sat down Mr. Sastri got up to deliver his speech, but his efforts were even more useless than those of the previous speaker. Mr. Sastri appealed to give fair play and opportunities to the other side to argue the question, but it was all in vain. Whenever he got any opportunities Mr. Sastri tried to get in a word or two, but even for those who were sitting immediately in front of him below the platform it was impossible to hear what he said. Mr. Sastri tried long and bravely to weather the storm, but the audience was not in a mood to listen to him. The leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement who appealed to the audience to give a patient and fair hearing to the other side were not more successful in their purpose and as soon as they sat down the audience commenced its noise and uproar. As a result of this Mr. Sastri gave up any attempt to continue his speech and resumed his seat, and Mr. Paranjpye had to follow suit. The meeting was ultimately dissolved. There was a great deal of confusion and noise again, added to the excitement inside and out of the Hall. Even the roads approaching the place of the meeting were crowded with excited people.

### MR PARANJPYE

Mr. Paranjpye got up to speak but he was greeted with the cries of "shame shame" and "Gandhiji ki Jai." This continued for some time, and when the noise had quietened down a little, he said they had gathered there to hear the Hon. Mr. Sastri on a question. ("shame, shame"). "You have so far generally heard only one side of the question ("shame") but if you are asked to take up a line of policy which will influence all your life (cries of "shame" and noise), it is proper for you as thinking human beings and students to consider well. (Great uproar and cries). You have to remember that you have got to go in for a policy of non-violent non-cooperation (cries of "shame" and noise) and I request you to follow that policy. ("Hear, hear" and cries of "shame"). I do hope that your attitude will be one of non-violent non-cooperation. (Hear, hear" and noise), and that you will listen to Mr. Sastri. I request Mr. Sastri to give us his address. (Great Noise).

Mr. Sastri who was received with loud cries of "shame" and cheers and uproar said: I request you to listen to me with as much patience as is possible in the circumstances of to-day. (Cries of "shame") I have no .....(noise and cries). In this splendid meeting I have no doubt there are a certain number who would be willing to hear me. (No, no" and noise and cries of "we want to hear you"). I appeal to those amongst you who are willing to hear me upon this subject, and give me your ears (great uproar). My brothers we are ..... (noise and continued cries).

There was a sort of scuffle at this stage in the rear part of the Hall, and the noise was so great that although Mr. Sastri was speaking all the time not a single word could be heard, and in spite of his best efforts to make himself heard he was unsuccessful. When the audience was somewhat quiet—

FUTILE EFFORTS TO SPEAK.

Mr. Sastri said: I appeal that the minority will be heard. I am in a position of perplixity ("shame" and cries) in understanding the issue before us. ("Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and cheers). It is a movement in regard to education, or is it a movement ("Mahatma Gandhijiki Jai) ..... Sometimes we hear it said that the complaint was against the degrading system of education and to substitute in its place ("shame, shame") ..... In so far as it is a movement for better organisation, better system of education, we have every sympathy with it (cheers), although it seems to me at this moment..... Your educational system to be nationalised must be managed by the leaders chosen of the people in a regular election proceedings. We are soon to see a system of Government in which, very imperfectly, the leaders of the people will have a deciding voice (cries of "order please" and noise) ..... and working in consonance with their wishes is likely to inaugurate a national system of education under the best system, and wisdom consists in waiting for that happy time. (Applause and Noise).

SWAMI SHANKERANANDA'S APPEAL.

As there was too much noise at this stage Swami Shankerananda one of the leaders of N.C.O. appealed to the audience to give the other side a calm and patient hearing. He said only by honest means could they get Swaraja and they must hear all sides of a question. According to their old traditions they must be courteous to their opponent. They must first hear him patiently and they try to answer his arguments. He appealed to them to listen to a man who had spent so many years of his life in the service of his country (hear, hear").

Mr. Sastri, who was again received with loud cries of shame, said . . . your only duty consists in coming out of your institutions, and you have further been told that the mere fact of withdrawal from a college is an act of great merit in this case. Knowing . . . (great up-roar). It seems to me to be the height of madness to release the young men from all obligations and. (It was impossible to catch what the speaker said at this stage). Every minute proof is being afforded,—at this very minute,—that you are doing things which are apparently not justified and that if the forces are once unloosed nobody can bind them. (Shouts of "Mahatma Gandhijiki Jai" and noise).

Here a man one Mr. B. M. Anandrao who had followed Mr. Sastri wildly and excitedly shouted out that those who did not want to hear should walk out, and this caused further excitement. Several minutes elapsed before a little calm could be restored.

Mr. Paranjpye got up and said that nobody was compelled to come there. It was not the duty of an audience to make a disturbance. Those who did not wish to hear must go away. (Shouts of "No no" and noise). He hoped those who did not want to hear Mr. Sastri would go away. (Cries of "no no" and "shame").

MR. PADBIDRI'S APPEAL.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri, a non-cooperator, got up and appealed to the audience to be quiet. He said non-cooperators must realise what mischief they were doing by their methods. (Great noise). They were doing the movement far more injury than good. Mahatma Gandhi had time and again rebuked any tendency to disorderliness and demonstrations in that unseemly manner ("shame, shame").

Mr. Sastri again got up, but there was noise and shouting. After waiting patiently for sometime he got an opportunity and said: You are crying "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" but you have lost his cause to-day, and I am sure by behaving in this manner, as you have done, you are doing yourselves no good. (Up roar). I pity you. I pity you (Cries of shame"). You cry "shame," whose shame is it?

MEETING DISSOLVED.

Mr. Sastri here resumed his seat and Mr. Paranjpye who was also shouted at managed to say: If you are going on in this manner the best feelings of India will be of despair. I do believe ..... ("shame, shame"). . . . I declare this meeting dissolved.

The people then surged towards the platform and great confusion ruled. But after a time the audience dispersed. Some non cooperators remained behind and tried to convert the meeting into a N.C.O. meeting. Outside the Hall the roads were crowded and excited groups were talking amongst themselves for a long time.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CALCUTTA RACES

### SATURDAY'S HANDICAPS

(From our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The following are the handicaps for the next Saturday's races:—

THE HARRINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nouttutweel 10/5; Llansinfried 8/0; Kilrea 7/2; Pretty Girl 9/7; Happy Iola 7/10; Porringer 7/0; Pompano 8/8; Golden Square 7/9; St. Vagrant 7/0; Allan Brig 8/7; Glenalvon 7/5; Buckgrass 7/0.

THE ESPLANADE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Roncevaux 9/0; Sold Bridge 8/6; Glenalvon 7/10; Allan Brig 8/12; Coryphee 8/1; Porringer 7/5; St. Nathey 8/7; Linton 7/12; Poseidon 7/5.

THE OCHTERLONY PLATE. Division —Distance 1 mile.

Jack 9/12; Hapton 9/5; Wolfram 9/5; Pick of the Bunch 9/2; Picket 9/1; Soviet 9 0; Foulmartlaw 8/13; Royal Sign 8/10; Bachelor's Prospect 8/8; Too Tired 8/8; Golden Treasure 8/7; Lady Victorine 8/6; Polly Hopkins 8/6; Golden Stream 8/5; Girton Miss 8/5; Tete Hontee 8/3; Synai 8/2; Dehra Dun 8/1; Galley Law 8/0; No Ball 7/12; Flying Dart 7/11; Gibberish 7/8.

THE OCHTERLONY PLATE. Division Distance 1 mile.

White Sapphire 9/2; Feathered Life 8/12; Quarterly 8/11; Norma Stoker 8/11; The Devil 8/11; Idyl 8/10; Barsen 8/9; Hurdy Gurdy 8/7; Verland Rose 8/6; Galla 8/3; The W... 8/2; Bachelor's Vanity 8/1; Lollie Bridge 8/0; High Life 7/12; Allook 7/11; Sergeant 7/9; Demon 7/8; Chert 7/8; One Too Many 7/8; Slurbowe 7/4.

THE AUCKLAND PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs

Fife 9/9; Myrian 9/1; Princess Ila 9/0; Fine Times 8/13; Paganini 8/12; Rags 8/11; Simpl Simon 8/11; Despicable 8/10; Queen Mary 8/9; Avon 8/8; Motringham 8/6; Kitty Ohara 8/5; Silver Gift 8/5; Flying Foe 8/4; Nautch Girl 8/3; Colonel Chutney 8/3; Tagy's Darling 8/1; Goldmine 8/0; Bavocca 8/0; Roxa 7/13; Spanish Chestnut 7/13; Cape Clear 7/12; Fiasco 7/10; Poletrap 7/7; Bishops Sutton 7,0.

THE AUCKLAND PLATE. Division II. Distance 7 furlongs.

Ozorina 9/4; Attraction 9/0; Dara Bay 8/ Leader 8/13; Foxtor 8/12; Charmio 8/12; Adorable 8/12; Squeers 8/11; Alien Daisy 8/10; Legend's Double 8/10; Golden Memory 8/8; Arthur Cleary 8/10; Aquae Solis 8/9; Strange Likeness 8/8; Urmila 8/7; Spook 8/1; Romla 8/0; Glen Lusset 7/12; Sans Merci 7/12; Leading Girl 7/9; Boyne Water 7/6; Sir Iva 7/3; Sherwood Belle 7/0; Fraiding 7/0; Balsam 7/0; Ladavon 7/0.

## BANTAM WEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

### JIM HIGGINS BEATS KID SYMONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 2.

In a twenty-round contest for the Bantamweight Championship of Great Britain which was held at the National Sporting Club to-day, Jim Higgins of Scotland, the present holder of the Championship, beat Kid Symonds of Plymouth on points.

The pace was fast and strenuous throughout the combat. The exchanges of blows were rather in favour of Symonds, who in the earlier rounds showed smart footwork and got in good rights and lefts to head and body, but in the eighth, ninth and tenth rounds, Higgins landed several heavy hooks and took a decided lead. In the subsequent rounds, the boxers were evenly contested; first one, then the other gaining advantage. The decision was met with mixed reception. By his victory over Symonds, Higgins has won the Lonsdale belt outright.

# TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

## W. I. T. TOURNAMENT.

## FAKUDA BEATS JEEJEEBHOY.

The second round in the Gentlemen's Singles and the first round in the Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles were played yesterday at the Queen's Road and Gymkhana Courts. As the number of events that had to be got through was found too numerous, play was conducted in two batches—the first one commencing at 4 p.m. and the second batch at 5 p.m. The attendance again was very poor and the poor display of tennis in the day's matches perhaps justifies the indifference of the public in the fortunes of the contests. It is to be hoped that as the process of sifting the grain from the chaff has done the necessary task of elimination the galleries will be thronged with interested spectators.

In the Gentlemen's Singles ten matches were scheduled in the programme, but only eight had actually to be played out as Advaney and S. H. Mehta had walk overs from their respective opponents. The matches on the whole proved very tame affairs and in one or two contests the quality of tennis displayed was at a very low ebb. Takenchi v. Kholoff and Fakuda v. Jeejeebhoy were the only two matches that excited any degree of interest and they deserve special mention. Kholoff played a good game in the first set and for a moment when the game score stood at 6 all the fate of the contest hung in the balance. But the persistence of Takenchi and his long powerful drives enabled him to wrest the set from his opponent Kholoff lost heart at this initial rebuff and surrendered at discretion in the next set.

Fakuda v. Jeejeebhoy was the match of the day and provided ample thrills to the spectators. Jeejeebhoy began well carrying the score to 3-0, but Fakuda soon equalised as the result of careful play. From this moment Fakuda began to take the offensive and by successfully tackling the balls in mid-court and by judicious placing he had the first set to his credit. The second and deciding set also fell to the lot of Fakuda. The umpiring at certain junctures was very defective, some glaring mistakes having been unintentionally committed in the recording of the scores, which occasioned a disapproving chorus of murmurs from the galleries. In the other matches Shanghavi, Allan, Pitt Gangla, Bhagwat and Gore disposed of their opponents easily and thus qualified themselves for the third round.

Two sets in the Gentlemen's Doubles and one set in the Mixed Doubles were decided in the Gymkhana Courts. There was nothing remarkable in the games. Mrs. Clayton and Annett were decidedly a superior pair to Miss Donald and Shroff and the score of 6—1, 6—1, occasioned No. surprise to those who knew the form of the players.

### YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

GENTLEMENS SINGLES.

Sanghavi beat Captain Nethersole 6—2, 6—0.
Allan beat Warner 6 2, 6—4.
Pitt beat Mirchandani 7—5, 6—2.
Gangla beat Williams 7—5, 6—2.
Advency w.o.
S. H. Mehta w.o.
Bhagwat beat F. H. Mehta 6—1, 6—2.
Gore beat Sambamurti 6—3, 7—9, 6—0.
Fakuda beat Jeejeebhoy 7—5, 7—5.
Takenchi beat Kholhoff 9—7, 6—0.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Cox and Mathews beat Goldney and Browne 7—5, 8—6.
O. Henry and Marshall beat Williams and Pitt 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Clayton and Annett beat Miss Donald and Shortt 6—1, 6—1.

### TODAY'S MATCHES

Mathews vs. Brough, Gymkhana Compound Courts at 5 p.m. C. No. 6.
Fujita and Hayashi vs, Fukuda and E. Harwood at 4 p.m. Queen's R. C, No. 1.
Baird and Bailey vs. Liladhar and Syed Hassan at 4 p.m. Queen's R. C. No. 2.
Thadani vs. Venketswara Rao at 4 p.m. Queen's R. C. No. 4.
Gollerkeri vs. Wild, at 4 p.m. Queen's R. C. No. 5.
Annett vs. P. S. Misra.
At the Queen's Road Court at 5 p.m.:—
Lady Tata and Jeejeebhoy vs. Miss Strangman and Nethersole.
Miss Hayam and Syed Hasan vs. Miss Meyers and Morarji.
Foote and Cuthbert vs. Savur and Bhagwat.
Allana and S. G. Gore vs. Calvocoressi and Campbell.
Kamamura and Takenchi vs. Shakur and Rahimtulla.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

The Poona Gymkhana and the Poona United met this evening in the third game of the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. A very level game resulted, in which the issue was in doubt till near the close. However the better condition of the men of the Poona United enabled them to win by 2 goals. At half time, the Poona United were a goal ahead and on resuming they added the fourth goal. The Gymkhana, though frustrating all attempts to increase their lead, could not improve on their two goals scored in the first half. The Poona United won an interesting game by 4 goals to Poona Gymkhana 2 goals.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Thursday, February, 3, 1921.*


## THE LAMBS!

*"The Khilafat deputation in London affected to be incredulous of the Armenian atrocities. "If," said Mr. Muhammad Ali in his interview with Mr. Lloyd George, "an impartial investigation established that the Turks really had been guilty of atrocities and horrible crimes, then they (the Indian Moslems) would wash their hands of the Turks." Let Mr. Muhammad Ali read Lord Bryce's Red Book, "a damning indictment in which we have the evidence not only of neutrals but of the German Allies of Turkey."—From "A Straight Talk on the Khilafat Question" (Gobernment Press, Lahore, pp. 11 and 12).*

We do not know whether Mr Muhammad Ali has or has not read Lord Bryce's "Red Book," but we feel quite sure that the perusal of that wondrous piece of "propaganda" would only make him ask the more for an impartial investigation. The evidence from neutral and from German sources forms a negligible portion of the work, which, in so far as it can be called "a damning indictment, rests entirely on Armenian and distinctly pro-Armenian evidence. The present writer reviewed the "evidence" contained in it in "The New Age," when the said "evidence" was first circulated in England; and gave the reasons why, as something of an Orientalist, having personal experience of testing evidence concerning "massacres," he discounted much of it. There was too much "local colour" of the kind which Europe reckons Oriental, but which is unknown in the East; the Turks were represented not as they are at present, but as they are popularly supposed in England and America to have been in ancient days, when "harems" and slave-markets flourished, and the bowstring and the scimitar were much in use. There was also too much hearsay and too much conjecture embodied in the so-called evidence to please an English critic or an English judge—before the war, at any rate. He knew that there must be another side to the whole question, for he knew what Russia had been doing in Eastern Anatolia from October 1912, to October 1914. He knew how in September 1914, when asked by the Turkish Congress of Erzeroum for an expression of solidarity, the Armenian revolutionary committees replied that they were neutral; how a stream of Turkish Armenians across the frontier, to join the Russian army, then began; and how, among other little incidents, one Pastermadjian, an Armenian deputy of the Turkish Parliament, marched to the frontier at the head of 1,200 armed Armenians, destroying every Muslim village in his way and massacring the inhabitants. And, naturally, when the war was over, he sought for evidence upon the other side. There was no lack of it, from Czarist Russian no less than Turkish official sources. It falls into three periods: (1) that of the Russian advance into Turkey in February March, April 1915; before (upon the evidence) a single Armenian had been massacred by the Turks and before the order of the Turkish Government for the deportation of Armenians from regions near the frontier or the coast to concentration camps in the interior was issued. For this period the only direct evidence is that of the Turkish official inquiry which was held when the Turkish army temporarily drove back the Russian army in the same year. This Turkish evidence may be considered partial by those who hold that only Christians speak the truth in Eastern lands; but by all who know the peoples of Anatolia it will be admitted as at least as trustworthy as that of the Armenian propagandists upon whose veracity Lord Bryce relied. It has none of those picturesque, appealing touches which affect the reader of Lord Bryce's book. The following is from the deposition of one Mehmed Abdur-Rahman Oghlu of Mush, a lad of 18, made upon oath before the Mudir of Hani: "I was wounded in the battle which took place near the village of Betkewo about the middle of January. I, with three sick comrades, having followed the army in its march, was captured by eight of the enemy, who first of all put out the eyes of the soldier Huseyn, one of my comrades, after which they said to him: "Get up and look; are there any Ottoman soldiers coming?" Then they dragged him into a dell and shot him. That done, they caught hold of another of my comrades; him too they put to death after having tortured him terribly. The turn of my third comrade came. They cut off his . . . . which they put in his mouth, and then he was butchered. I recognised among the scoundrels three Armenians (names and addresses given). The five others were Russian soldiers. These bandits approached me and telling me that such would be the fate of all the Musulmans they made a fire in which they reddened the points of their bayonets. . . . I raised piercing cries, when a Russian soldier came to rescue me from torture and, taking me aside, told me that he was a Musulman from Kazan, and that he could save me. We went in the direction of the village Til, when we met about 800 Muslim fugitives of both sexes and all ages. Cossacks and Armenian bands assailed them and exterminated them without exception. Towards evening we reached Til, The Armenians had carried off with them two Muslim women after the sack of Kara Misheh village. The two women in question were with child. They were placed in the middle of the crowd. Two Russian soldiers and two Armenians betted that they could guess the sex of the children, and then cut them open. . . . . Five minutes later, four Russians and six Armenians brought in six young Muslim girls. Among the said Armenians I recognised one from Ziaret, near Mush. A Russian officer came and chose one of the girls and led her off. Then the Russian soldiers ordered the girls to make their prayer (*namaz*). While they were at their devotions . . . at the same time the Cossacks pointed me out to the Armenians and said to them: "Ask that man whether Muslim prayer is done in that way. Tell him we will make all Muslims make that kind of prayer." I spent three nights in the village of Til. Then, though suffering terribly from my wounds, I was able to escape, thanks to the Russian Muslim soldier. Towards dawn I reached the heights above Kasan. From piercing cries I learnt that the Armenian-Russians were butchering the people of the village. . . . ." Of what happened in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis after that we have plenty of sworn evidence from Muslims, but of non-Turkish evidence only a debate in the Russian Duma of which the "Manchester Guardian" published a curtailed report, and an admission by the "Times" correspondent that the Armenians in the vilayet of Van "took bloody vengeance on their enemies."

The second period is that of the Russian occupation of Eastern Anatolia from the autumn of 1915, to the spring of 1918. Of the massacres committed by the Armenians during this period there is evidence from Russian sources. It may be summed up in the statement made by every Russian officer who has borne testimony on this subject, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Caucasus, that the Armenians committed atrocities upon the Muslim population wherever and whenever they could get the chance in all the occupied territory; and that if it had not been for the strong protection given by the Russian officers, not a single Turk in all that territory would have been left alive. A long account of the atrocities committed by the Armenians during this period upon the helpless population and the Turkish prisoners was included, as an appendix, in the Report of the Danish Red Cross Commission which inspected Turkish prison and internment camps in 1917. Though that Report has not been published, we are in possession of a copy through the kindness of a Danish high official. We shall not quote any of the evidence for this period, as the charges are essentially the same as those for

(3) The period of the gradual withdrawal of the Russian army in February March and April, 1918. We quote the following from two statements made by Lieut.-Col. Tverdokhleboff, interim Commandant of the fortresses of Erzeroum and Deve-Boynou, Colonel Commanding the 11th Regiment of garrison artillery, dated Erzeroum April 6 and April 19, respectively. The first is a report made to the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the second an official statement made to the Turkish military authorities.

(1st extract) "Lieut.-Col Griaznoff who had just returned from Ilija, told me what he had seen, as follows:—'On the road leading to the village I found heaps of bodies with limbs broken on which every Armenian who passed spat while uttering an imprecation. The courtyard of the mosque measuring 12 to 15 "sagenes" was packed with corpses to the height of several feet, among them women, men and children of all ages. On the corpses of the women there were signs of violation, . . . . . Lieut.-Col. Griaznoff called to the courtyard of this mosque some Armenian girls employed as telephone clerks with the Armenian contingent; he showed them the crime of their countrymen and told them to be proud of it. To his surprise and disgust he saw them laugh delightedly at the sight instead of showing indignation. In his emotion he told them plainly what he thought: that the Armenian nation was the most cowardly, and savage nation; and the fact that even well brought up and educated girls could take delight in such a sight as that, which made a soldier's flesh creep, was a conclusive proof of their innate savagery . . . . . The Armenian quartermaster at Ilija said: Armenians crucified a Turkish woman on a wall and after having cut out her heart they hung it over her head. Armenian soldiers caught 270 persons in the streets and after stripping them naked, shut them up in a bath in order to indulge in the most atrocious perversities; by my superhuman efforts a hundred of those unfortunates who were still alive were saved. The organiser of this horror was an Armenian non-commissioned officer in the artillery named Karaguedoff. The same day (February 7) several Turks were murdered in the streets."

(2nd extract) "It was as a consequence of the duplicity and cowardice of the noble Armenian conquerors that the cannon could not be destroyed. I was returning to my quarters when, in a rather lonely street, I heard cries of grief and the sound of machine-gun fire. As I was at a corner I could not see what was happening; but stains of blood on the snow making me believe that a battle had taken place I got out of my carriage, meaning to proceed on foot. But on seeing the commander of the Armenian irregulars emerge from a side-street on horseback, I understood the frightful scene of savagery which I had just missed witnessing . . . . . Neither in the trenches nor in the city was a single wounded Armenian to be found. The brave Armenian soldiers had taken advantage of the night to fly as fast as they could along the road to Kars. This shows conclusively with what brave enthusiasm and tenancity they defended Erzeroum. The only prisoners were their Russian officers.

Having learnt of the Turkish occupation, I went with my aide-de-camp, to the authorities. The Turks, whom I met in the streets testified their gratitude to me in the most touching manner for having saved their lives. This gratitude was due no less to other Russian officers, for if these last had not been there, the Ottoman troops, reoccupying Erzeroum, would not have found a single Turk alive; Petronius, a Roman author said of the Armenians. 'The Armenians also are men, but at home, they go on all fours.' The Russian poet Lermontov has eulogised them in these terms: "'Thou art a slave, thou art a coward, because thou art Armenian.'" We ask our readers to compare these extracts from official documents with the statements of the propagandist writer for the Government Press, Lahore.

## Notes of the Day.

**The New Conference.**

The Near East Conference, should it come about, promises to be as strange and ill-assorted a collection of men as ever met together to decide the destiny of the world. The Turks, have not much esteem left in their bosoms for either the British or the French, who have established themselves as uninvited hosts in the capital of the Ottoman Empire, while the Turks' feelings towards the Greeks are too well known to need any description. On the other hand, the Greeks, because of recent happenings in their own country, are *persona grata* neither with the Entente nor with the two wings of the Turkish party. Then there are the Nationalists, against whom is raised the hand of every other party. As for the hosts themselves, the French and the British, they are as anxious to patch up a truce between the three guests, the Constantinople Turks, the Turkish Nationalists and the Greeks as the cat in the story was which came in to adjudicate between two monkeys. One significant circumstance deserves notice in connection with the Franco-British attitude and that is that in the eyes of the Entente the Kemalists have, from rebels, become the *de facto* Government of Turkey. At least, that is what Mr. Lloyd George told us recently. The puppet Government set up by the Allies at Constantinople is unable to perform even the mechanical duties entrusted to it. Here is a tale of woe coming from a pro-Entente quarter in Constantinople: "The Treasury is absolutely bare, and there is a large army of official and other functionaries to be paid. Income amounts to nil, and the most desperate efforts have failed to secure even a trifling loan. It is clear, therefore, that the final crisis which has been stayed off hitherto, cannot be far off now." Evidently it is these circumstances which have brought about the astonishing change of front on the part of Mr Lloyd George and his French friends rather than the turn of events at Athens or any genuine commisseration for the Turks and Moslems of the Empire.

**What of Roumania?**

A month ago a Reuter's telegram announcing that Roumania was appealing frantically to the League of Nations or the Supreme Council of the Allies because the Bolsheviks had massed a mighty army on their frontiers, and the Hungarians had advanced into "the central zone," surprised us. The news was startling and in the highest degree sensational. But not a word more have we heard upon the subject of Roumania's danger, or of the fate of her appeal to the "authorities". The news was amusing, also, to the philosophic mind which still retains remembrance of the advance of the Roumanians into the heart of Hungary against the express command of the Supreme Council of the Allies, of their occuaption of Budapesth, and of their ruthless plunder of the disorganised Hungarians, and also of their more than "Hun" like treatment of the ancient and world famous Hungarian University of Kolosvar. The Germans have, at least, respect for learning. Kolosvar has been a centre of Hungarian learning for ten centuries, and the Hungarians are a literary and a cultured race. The Roumanians are some centuries behind them in that field. Yet when Kolosvar with the surrounding territory was assigned to them by the victorious Allies, they turned out the whole Hungarian and German staff of the university without complement or compensation, and replaced them by Roumanians, without regard to academic qualifications. Scientists of world-wide fame were thus cast out into the world with their dependents, destitute. Not only has the victory of the Allies been used to place the weak above the virile, but it has been used to place the barbarous above the cultured in Eastern Europe and in Western Asia. Therefore, by the rules of history, it cannot endure and the sooner the new map of South-Eastern Europe is destroyed by its designers, better it will be for all concerned

**Mr. Churchill Eulogised.**

The "Observer" describes Mr. Churchill's appointment to the Colonial Office as an epoch-making event and eulogises the latter's organising and executive powers and his courage and imagination and says that "the nation and the Dominions will respond to the spirit of faith, hope and action in which Mr. Churchill will approach the unexampled opportunities afforded by the new Ministry of Imperial Affairs" The enthusiasm of the "Observer" for Mr. Churchill is not difficult to understand for Mr. Garvin, who guides its destiny, has always been a blind admirer of the latter. But while no one will dispute Mr. Churchill's organising and executive powers and his courage and imagination, few will be bold enough to maintain that Mr. Churchill has used his powers, during his tenure of office as War Secretary, for the good of his country and humanity. His regime at the War Office has not only added enormously to the financial burdens of his country and of India but has entailed criminal waste of hundreds of human lives and made "peace" after the War worse than the war itself, because of the substitution of naked militarism and economic imperialism for moral idealism as its motive power.

**His Opportunity.**

Unless Mr. Churchill enters upon his new duties with a changed and chastened outlook, it is idle to look forward with hope to the work of the new Ministry of Imperial Affairs. Mr. Churchill has splendid opportunities of undoing the past—his own and that of his colleagues. "His first task," the "Observer" says, "will be the evacuation of Mesopotamia which involves settlement with Turkey and definition of the status of Egypt after consultation with Australia and South Africa." His first task, indeed, is the complete evacuation of Mesopotamia, leaving the Arabs to govern themselves as an autonomous unit of the Turkish Commonwealth. He can by fulfilling this task set an example to the French who have annexed Syria. As regards Egypt we do not see why any of the Dominions should be consulted in regard to its status. The Egyptians have determined their own status and if Mr. Churchill is wise and has true "courage" and "imagination," he will see that they are left to rule themselves.

**Railway Management.**

The Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce objects to State Management of Railways, because, in the opinion of himself and his Chamber, such management tends to become inefficient by the introduction into the service of inefficient people. One of the commonest excuses given for debarring Indians from the higher ranks of the railway service and management has been that they are "inefficient." Mr. Macnaughton, however, tells us he harbours no such prejudice against Indians. "There are quite as many inefficient Europeans," he says, "as inefficient Indians". He is concerned only with inefficient staff, irrespective of race or creed. Since the State has a tendency to go by seniority rather than by the test of efficiency, Mr. Macnaughten and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, we are assured, prefer Company management of railways to that of the State. If such is the fact, Indians may wonder why such Company managed concerns as the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways are chary of admitting Indians into the higher ranks of their service even more than the State managed ones! This fact is as patent as daylight and if Mr. Macnaughten and his Chamber are ignorant of it, they can very easily ascertain the fact by securing a list of "highly paid" Indians in the employ of the principal Company and State managed railways in India. It is no use camouflaging the truth behind euphemistic terms. The objection to State management as against Company management in this country at least arises, to a great extent, from "political" apprehensions, in which the possibility of the control of the service passing into the hands of Indians looms largely.

# REPARATIONS TERMS.

## REJECTED BY GERMAN GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 2.

The German Government has rejected the reparations terms.

## SIR WORTHINGTON EVANS.

### LIKELY TO BE WAR SECRETARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 2.

Sir Worthington Evans will probably succeed Mr. Churchill at the War Office.

## MUTINY AMONG WRANGEL'S TROOPS.

### STOPPED WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 2.

Reuter learns on good authority that the report of mutiny among Warngel's troops reported by the Associated Press Constantinople correspondent is true. The mutiny, however, was immediately stopped without bloodshed.

## SEQUEL TO KERRY AMBUSH.

### COMMISSIONER HOLMES DIES OF WOUNDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 2.

The Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Holmes, has died of wounds received in the ambush whilst travelling by a motor car in the Martial Law area of County Kerry on January 28th.

## APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE.

### OPPORTUNITY GIVEN FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 2.

At the hearing of the appeal by a Cork man, Murphy, against the death sentence passed upon him for participation in an ambush, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench division in Dublin delivered unanimous judgment and declared that he had not power to give further stay of execution but, in his opinion, the prisoner should be given an opportunity for making any further application in accordance with the Army Act.

## INCREASED PRICES OF OIL.

### BOARD OF TRADE REPORTS AGAINST OIL-TRUSTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 2.

The second report of the Board of Trade attacks the oil trust's present cost of production of fuel oil, saying that the present prices are not justified. The producers are exploiting the consumers owing to large demand. This is the Committee's verdict which adds that there is no possible justification for the recent increase of sevenpence per gallon in the price of petrol.

The Committee, while saying it disliked Government control, declares that there are only two ways of overcoming the difficulties. Firstly, by combined action through the economic section of the League of Nations. Secondly, by production of substitutes and adoption of alternative sources of power to such an extent that it will lower the prices.

It concludes by saying that the soundest policy is to make the fullest use of coal and its products.

## GIANT AIRSHIP R36 APPROACHING COMPLETION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 2.

Messrs. Beardmores are putting the finishing touches to the giant airship, R 36, and it is hoped that she will be completed during February. R 36 which is a larger ship than the ill-fated R 34, will be used for carrying mails between England and Cairo and will be furnished with sleeping accommodation for voyages to India.

## DEATH OF LORD ROSSMORE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 2.

The death is announced of Lord Rossmore. He was a personal friend of King Edward and a typical genial sporting peer. His death recalls his reminiscences "Things I can tell", which were published in 1912.

# "SCRAP THE TURKISH TREATY."

## RECONSTRUCTION OF TURKEY ADVOCATED.

## VIEWS OF "DAILY EXPRESS."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

On the ground that it has created a permanent State of War in the Near East which will in time involve the whole of the Balkans and the Middle East, the "Daily Express" advocates scrapping the Turkish Treaty, at the same time reconstructing Turkey by taking away from Greece the territorial booty she does not deserve and has not the strength to hold.

## FARROW'S BANK CASE.

### A DIRECTOR'S EVIDENCE

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. midnight. Feb. 2.

The Farrow's Bank Case was resumed at the Guildhall, to-day. Further witnesses were called to give evidence that they had been induced to become depositors and shareholders by balance-sheets and pamphlets.

Mr. Janvrin, a Director of the Bank, testified that he had never been present at the meetings of the Board, when the writing up of assets or balance-sheets had been discussed.

Sir Richard Muir stated that Mr. Read, who was at present in Mexico, would be called if by the next hearing there was definite information to hand that he would appear within reasonable time. Otherwise he intended to proceed without him.

The counsel for Mr. Farrow and Mr. Crotch asked for adjournment of three weeks, but the Magistrate decided to adjourn the case only until February 14th.

## FALL IN PRICE OF SILVER

### MR. MORTON FREWEN'S VIEWS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

Mr. Morton Frewen reviewing Trade depression in the "Daily Telegraph" attributes the "catastrophic" fall in silver, in consequence of which every storm signal is flying, to the action of France and her partners in the monetary union who for the past few months have melted and sold practically the whole of their silver currency. Moreover, silver has been betrayed by the Americans who have met the piteous appeal of the Government of India by parting with practically all of their silver Dollars. This terrible and unforeseeable catastrophe has cut down the demand of thousand millions Asiatics for British, French and American goods and had grievously set back trade.

Mr. Frewen is of opinion, however, that the absorption by the East of this melted silver will require no more than three years and predicts that five-shilling silver, high exchanges and brisk trading will not be long delayed. Mr. Frewen pleads for a fixed rate of exchange between Britain, France, America and the whole of Asia, as it is the most important and simple solution of the world's currency problems. He urges Paris and Washington to fix parity for gold and silver at 15 1/2 to 1 in order to abolish the dominance of the gambler in favour of the honest merchant.

## N. C. O. IN CAWNPORE.

### RAI BAREILLI ATROCITIES CONDEMNED.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 31.

In a monster meeting of about ten-thousand people held in Generalganj on Sunday night under the presidentship of Maulana Azad Subhani, a resolution on the Rai Bareli tragedy was passed. Thakur Mahabirshing moved that this public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore condemns most strongly the atrocities and high handedness perpetrated on the oppressed and harmless peasants by the Rai Bareli officials and others and expresses its opinion that Mr. Birpalsingh who shot peasants most cruelly may be socially boycotted. The meeting sympathised with the families of the victims and congratulated the peasants on their courageous and righteous stand. The resolution which was seconded and supported by master Sudarsannarain and munshi Sardarali was unanimously passed.

Afterwards Shrimati Satvati delivered a stirring speech on Non-Cooperation and Maulana Azad Subhani and Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi also delivered speeches on the same topic. Cawnpore is going to organise all its forces for Non-Cooperation and a large number of students have left schools and colleges. The Congress Committee is going to establish a National School and a Moslem national school has already been started.

To meet the Duke of Connaught a garden party was given at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday afternoon. Among the gathering were a large number of ladies. H. E. the Governor arrived in the grounds at half past five and was followed a few minutes later by His Royal Highness. Indian officers of the garrison as well as a number of retired Indian officers were present and were inspected by His Royal Highness.

# Open Letter to the Duke of Connaught

## MR. GANDHI EXPLAINS.

### "NON-CO-OPERATION—A RELIGIOUS, PURIFYING MOVEMENT."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, February 2.

**The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Gandhi to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught :—**

Sir, Your Royal Highness must have heard a great deal about Non Co-operation, non-cooperationists, and their methods and incidentally of me, its humble author. I fear that information given your Royal Highness must have been in its nature one-sided. I owe it to you, to my friends, and myself that I should place before you what I conceive to be the scope of Non-Coo peration as followed not only by me but my closest associates, such as Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali. For me it is no joy and pleasure to be actively associated in the boycott of your Royal Highness' visit. I have tendered loyal voluntary assistance to Government for an unbroken period of nearly 30 years, in the full belief that through that lay the path of freedom for my country. It was therefore no slight thing for me to suggest to my countrymen that we should take no part in welcoming your Royal Highness. Not one among us has anything against you as an English gentleman. We hold your person as sacred as that of a dearest friend. I do not know any of my friends who would not guard it with his life if he found it in danger. We are not at war with individual Englishman. We seek not to destroy English life. We do desire to destroy the system that has emasculated our country in body, mind and soul. We are determined to battle with all our might against that in English nature which has made O'Dwyerism and Dyerism possible in the Punjab and has resulted in wanton affront upon Islam, a faith professed by seven crores of our countrymen. The affront has been put in the breach of the letter and spirit of the solemn declaration of the Prime Minister. We consider it inconsistent with our self-respect any longer to brook the spirit of superiority and dominance which has systematically ignored and disregarded the sentiments of thirty crores of innocent people of India on many a vital matter. It is humiliating to us. It cannot be a matter of pride to you that thirty crores of Indians should live day in and day out in fear of their lives from one hundred thousand Englishmen and therefore be in subjection to them. Your Royal Highness has come, not to end the system I described, but to sustain it by upholding its prestige. Your first pronouncement was a laudation of Lord Willingdon. I have the privilege of knowing him. I believe him to be an honest amiable gentleman who will not willingly hurt even a fly, but he certainly failed as a ruler. He allowed himself to be guided by those whose interest it was to support their power. He is not reading the mind of the Dravidian province. Here in Bengal you are issuing a certificate of merit to a Governor who is again, from all I have heard, an estimable gentleman but he knows nothing of the heart of Bengal and its yearnings. Bengal is not Calcutta, Fort William and the palaces of Calcutta represent an insolent exploitation of the unmurmuring and highly cultured peasantry of this fair province. Non-Cooperationists have come to the conclusion that they must not be deceived by the reforms that tinker with the problem of India's distress and humiliation nor must they be impatient and angry. We must not in our impatient anger resort to stupid violence. We freely admit that we must take our due share of blame for the existing state. It is not so much British guns that are responsible for our subjection as our voluntary co-operation. Our non-participation in a hearty welcome to your Royal Highness is thusin no sense a demonstration against your High personage but it is against the system you come to uphold. I know individual Englishmen cannot, even if they will, alter, the English nature all of a sudden. If we would be equals of Englishmen we must cast off fear. We must learn to be self-reliant and independent of schools, courts, protection and patronage of a Government we seek to end if it will not mend. Hence this non-violent non-cooperation. I know we have not all yet become non-violent in speech and deed, but the results so far achieved have, I assure your Royal Highness, been amazing. The people have understood the secret and value of non-violence as they have never done before. He who runs may see that this is a religious, purifying movement. We are leaving off drink. We are trying to rid India of the curse of untouchability. We are trying to throw off foreign tinsel splendour and by reverting to the spinning wheel revive the ancient and poetic simplicity of life. We hope thereby to sterilize the existing harmful institution. I ask your Royal Highness as an Englishman to study this movement and its possibilities for the Empire and the world. We are at war with nothing that is good in the world. In protecting Islam in the manner we are, we are protecting all religions; in protecting the honour of India, we are protecting the honour of humanity. For our means are hurtful to none. We desire to live on terms of friendship with Englishmen but that friendship must be a friendship of equals both in theory and in practice and we must continue to non-cooperate, i.e., to purify ourselves till the goal is achieved. I ask your Royal Highness and through you every Englishman to appreciate the view point of Non-Cooperation.

I beg to remain,
Your Royal Highness' faithful servant,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

## CRUSADE AGAINST DRINK HABIT.

### EXCELLENT RESULTS ACQUIRED,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

During the last four or five days Hindu and Mahomedan volunteers have been carrying on a crusade against drink traffic, one of the items in Mr. Gandhi's Non Cooperation movement. So far the movement has been successful in the mill areas in Calcutta. Volunteers take up positions outside grog-shops in various parts of the city and deliver lectures on the evil of drink habit. This propaganda is said to have resulted already in considerable decrease in sales at various grogshops.

On Monday a Mahomedan of Bowbazar who had been previously warned not to patronize a grogshop, was caught coming out by some men who had laid in wait for him. His face and head were coated with tar and lime and a broom, an old shoe and a mat tray for dusting rice were tied round his neck, after which he was made to mount a "dhoby's" donkey and seated with his face towards the donkey's tail was paraded through the streets of locality.

(Continued from Column 6.)

pressing the objection which they naturally felt to being thus ignored.

Some of the prophecies of the Society are most remarkable in the light of events today (1) "Worldwide War," predicted August 1st, 1914. (2) The Fall of Czarison; (3) Indian unrest; (4) The downfall of the "Cretan brigand Venizelos;" and (5) Muslim Entente with Soviet Russia.

The fact is that British policy has run counter to every indication and every warning that was plain as the noonday sun to all serious students of the world affairs.

During 1920 the Society has held a meeting to welcome, hear and support the Khilafat Delegation. It called another meeting to present the more specifically political, economic and national aspect of the Turkish claim. "Turkey's Right to Live." It summoned a Conference of Labour Delegates to protest against the destruction of Turkish National life and the crippling of Turkey's productive forces, and against the wars in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia.

It has presented several influentially-signed memorials and petitions, in support of both of the Khilafat claim and of the economic and national claims of Turkey. This continues till the present time, the Premiers of England, France and Italy having been appealed to in December in favour of a revision of the draft Treaty of Sevres. In 1921 this is to be fought further in the Imperial Parliament. There is no sign of despair and none of decay, in the Anglo-Ottoman Society.

ARTHUR FIELD.

# STUDENTS' BOYCOTT.

## MEDICOES' RESPONSE.

## LADIES JOIN N. C. O. ARMY.

Lectures were, as usual, delivered from Mr. Banker's house at 10-45 a.m. by Messrs. D. Chamanlal, Swamy Narayen, Padbidri, Miss Jog and others to the Wilsonians. The attendance in the College classes was poor, only the Parsis and the other Hindu "Loyalists" attending. Some five ladies joined the ranks of the N.C.O. Army.

This courageous lead given by their sisters will, it is hoped, influence the hesitating Wilsonians in coming in large numbers in the near future.

MARCH TO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A big procession was then formed with Mr. R. S. Padbidri at the head and marched on to the Grant Medical College.

Speeches were delivered from the adjoining fountain by Mr. D. Chamanlal, Maulana Shaukat Ali and others. These had the desired effect upon the audience and nearly 15 medicos (some including of the 5th year), registered their names on the spot. After listening to the speeches, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's son who had some doubts before gave his name having been thoroughly convinced.

FRIDAY'S RALLY.

On Friday, there will be a big rally of the students on the Esplanade Maidan, when Prof. Gidwani, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Patel, Mr. Deshpande and other leaders will be present.

All students are requested to be present

## TO-DAY'S N. C. O. CLASS.

The usual class for the N.C.O. Propaganda Workers will be held in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at 4-30 p.m., today, when Mr. J. M. Mehta will continue his lecture on the "Rowlatt Bills."

All the N.C.O. students are to meet at their usual places to-day, at 10 a.m.

## THE SANGLI COLLEGE.

### 100 STUDENTS WITHDRAW.

(Associated Press.)

SANGLI, Feb. 1.

Professors Gharpure and Phadke accompanied by three N.C.O. students (Messrs. Joshi, Rabade and Paranjoye) visited Sangli at the invitation of the Willingdon College students on the 30th January. When they reached Sangli the students took them to their hostel evidently against the implied wishes of the professor of the College.

There was a considerable friction between the students initiative to entertain the Poona professors and the College authorities insisting upon their ejection. The latter, it is believed, went to the length of thinking of handing over the whole hostel to the State police. This irrigated the students very much. There were however no more serious consequences, than the students entertaining the guests to their complete satisfaction.

The students arranged a meeting outside the Sangli jurisdiction at a place three miles distant from Sangli. Professors Phadke and Gharpure addressed the meeting which consisted of about more than three thousand students and adults. The inspiring speeches had a very great effect and at the end of the meeting about 100 students are reported to have declared their unconditional boycott of the Willingdon College.

## NATIONAL SCHOOL AT JORHAT.

### ENERGETIC WORK AMONG VILLAGERS

(From a Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Feb. 2.

A national school has been established at Jorhat and a polytechnic institution is in course of establishment at Sibsagarh. In the former three pleaders have become teachers after suspending their practice. Extensive propaganda work is going on in the Kamrup villages. The students of the local schools and colleges who have withdrawn are placed in different centres as *sevaks* to preach Non-Cooperation and collect money for the National Fund. The *charka* seems to be greatly in demand, while the villagers have taken to it earnestly.

Mr. Allen, the Commissioner of the Division, sent for and had a long interview with Mr. Phookan, one of the local leaders, about the Non-Cooperation movement generally. About 100 Mandals, the lowest grade revenue officers have struck work and more are expected to do so shortly demanding higher pay.

## BHUSAWAL STUDENTS AND N. C. O.

The local Municipal High School has on its rolls 220 students. Many of these have obeyed the Nagpur Congress resolution and have withdrawn from the school, though the annual examination is to be held in a fortnight. Many students were thinking of following Non-Cooperation after the annual examination was over. But as Mahatma Gandhi has definitely promised to spare one day for Bhusaval, they disregarded the annual examination and left the school. Every day the number of non-cooperating boys is increasing. The Headmaster here is trying his best to induce parents to send their boys to school as he is afraid that he will have to teach before empty benches.

Yesterday at Varangaon there was a huge meeting where also Mr. Dastane and Kshire appealed the parents and students

(Continued on next page.)

# THE ANGLO-OTTOMAN SOCIETY.

### THE FAITHFUL FEW.

Before the Great War—in 1913—a small but distinguished band of English men and women united in the effort to preserve the friendly relations between England and Turkey which were officially declared to be unbroken, but which nevertheless seemed even then in danger. The attitude adopted by the British Government towards the alliance of Balkan States against Turkey,—the painfully "restrained" tone towards Turks and unrestrained enthusiasm for Armenians (even Armenian criminals).—all gave indications of an indifference towards our old Muslim policy. As patriots, and even as imperialists, a few far sighted English men and women regarded this trifling with the Muslim opinion of the British Empire and of the world as mad and dangerous.

Added to this small band was another, which, although drawn from a larger section of the public, was just as small, and at first far less influential. The democrats of England numbered among them a few who were not inclined to silence the call of international equity at the dictation of their Christian prejudices. These supported the Ottoman nation like any other nation, advocated fairplay to the Ottoman Empire as to any other empire,—and demanded that British diplomacy should extend the same privileges and embargoes—no more and no less—to Oriental as to Occidental nations.

Such a combination of imperialists and internationalists would have seemed doomed to failure from the start. In point of fact the union was singularly successful. The irreconciliable enemy of all empires, all nationalisms, all "effendis" and politicians, stayed out. The Whitehall—Mayfair group walked out,—as Carlyle would say: "Thenceforth to be accounted for nought in the organised development of opinion."

The pro-Turk Coalition that remained can best be described in the words of the President of the Society in July, 1919 (who by the way entered it as an "unticketted Conservative," or possibly as a Disraelian):

Anyone would think that a society composed of Muslims and Christians, socialists and anti-socialists, Tories and Liberals and Radicals of every shade, could not hold together for a single year. But we have held together several years, and we get on better at the present moment than we did at first. We are held together by our common horror of the anti-British element imported of late years into British politics, the element of Czardom, with its consequence in broken pledges, broken treaties, and sheer tyranny. Men of utterly opposed ideas and different education have learnt here to respect and even love each other, and I think it would be a good thing for England, as tending to promote that feeling of fraternity so strangely lacking in our social life, if everybody were to join the Anglo-Ottoman Society."

From its inception the Society has had the unquestionable advantage of the support and advice, as officers or members of men like the Rt. Hon. Lord Mowbray and Stornton, Douglas Fox Fitt, C. F. Ryder, and others of a similar type of thought,—Conservative in politics, free from party prejudice, intensely resenting any policy infringing British honour and the repute of Christianity. In the same admiration of of Christianity. In the same admiration of fairplay, honour and justice, men of a political faith which would be probably regarded with something like horror by those of the other political record, have been associated in the management: Messrs. Arnold Lupton and John Arnold. Radicals who both suffered imprisonment under the Defence of the Realm Act; Lt.-Commander Kenworthy R.N., M.P., the doughty Radical "questioner" and champion nuisance of the Tory Coalition; Ronald Armstrong, LL.B., and the Secretary Mr. Field, pronounced Communists, and sober thinkers like Mr. Duse, Mohamed Ali, Professor Leon, Mr. M. H. Kidwai, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Arthur Boutwood or Mr. Philip Kenway

What is the common denominator?

They all value the good-will of Asia, the integrity of Moslem States, justice to the Ottoman nation, and the maintenance of the Caliphate of the House of Othman. They are all of them friends of self-determination and even-handed justice.

These watchwords on our banner have attracted to it from time to time Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Rt. Hon, Charles Roberts, Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington G.C.M.G., Capt. E. N. Bennett, J.P., Capt. E. Harrison Griffin, D.S.O., Capt. C. F. Dixon Johnson, and a host of signatories of Memorials and protests and manifestoes.

In the impossibility of dealing at length with the course of the Society's history one feature of its work may be brought out, and the rest left to another occasion.

The Society has consistently but most callously declined to subscribe to the smug puerilities of official diplomacy. "The guarantee of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire" by the British Government and the Allies, and the pained horror of those authorities at the inimical scepticism of the Turks, have left us cool not to say cold. The Society has published as its reply the disclosure of the interviews granted by Lord Kitchener in 1913 to a certain Arab traitor, arranging for his revolt against Turkey in the event of war. It has also reprinted the instructions to the Persian Gulf ("first Mesopotamian") Expedition before war was declared on Turkey, disclosing a state which anticipated, foresaw, and in fact excited hostilities.

In view of the Society's disclosures it is now perfectly clear that the alleged friendship of England for Turkey has been infringed for years. At the same time the sentiments of a solid mass of not less than 80,000,000 subjects of the British Crown have been totally disregarded by the British Government. A policy the most obnoxious to their feelings which could be imagined has been pursued with the object of propitiating foreign Powers. Repressive measures have been taken to prevent those British subjects even from ex

(Continued in Column 4.)

# THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

## BOMBAY CHAMBER'S SURPRISING ATTITUDE.

## K. B. DALAL'S EVIDENCE.

### "INTERNAL INDUSTRY THROTTLED."

The examination of Mr. Macnaughten was concluded at yesterday's sitting of the Railway Committee. At the conclusion the Chairman expressed his surprise at the attitude of the Bombay Chamber as well as that of Madras Chamber of Commerce in proceeding not further than merely complaining to the Railway Companies about the inadequacy of railway facilities.

Khan Bahadur A. M. Dalal, Chairman of the Railway Committee District Local Board, Broach, was the next witness examined. He said that it should not matter to the State if the railways under its ownership and control did not make profit so long as the railways tended to encourage the development of industries. Railways, as a rule, increased the general prosperity, so that profits were not the only important consideration. He complained very bitterly about the general traffic congestion and lack of railway facilities which prevented the growth of industries. Broach merchants had complained repeatedly to the Railway authorities and there were many protests from the public, but none of these efforts succeeded in remedying the general situation of congestion. Cotton bales were for days left in the open to deteriorate and the consequent unsettled condition damaged the trade. The District Local Board of Broach had asked the permission of Government to enable them to raise a loan for the building of narrow gauge railways. But the Government had not yet amended the District Local Board Act which could enable them to do so. The Hon. Mr. Sastri at this stage pointed out that the District Local Boards in Madras were empowered to raise such loans. The Government had done very little to open the Broach port. Consequently, by their tacit consent they had shown that the railways were the only means of transportation monopolised by companies, left to them. He believed that if the railways were under State management and directly responsible to the people there would soon be an improvement in railway facilities. He added that if the railways were under State management, people would subscribe to their capital more than they would for those under Company management.

### MR. MACNAUGHTEN'S EVIDENCE.

The Indian Railway Committee resumed its sittings at the Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday, Sir William M. Acworth presiding.

Mr. H. P. W. Macnaughten, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was further examined yesterday.

With regard to the question of raising a fresh share capital in London for Indian railways, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas enquired if, in view of the sacrifice that the Indian tax-payer had made to build up the railways, it would be advisable to give up again the proprietorship to private shareholders in London by raising the fresh share loan there.

The witness replied if Government was prepared to raise that loan in India it would be most satisfactory; if not, they would have to go to the cheapest market whether it was London or Bombay. He could not express an opinion as to whether they should borrow by issue of debentures. He had no preference about either the new share loan or debentures. They wanted money for the railways.

In reply to Mr. Purshotamdas, the witness said he thought it did seem a reasonable proposition that the Secretary of State should not enter into contracts with railway companies till the full views of the Government of India were ascertained At the present moment it would be difficult to raise money in India. He thought London was the best and cheapest market

Mr. Purshotamdas said Government had had to pay 4 per cent. in London, while till lately they borrowed at 3½ per cent. in India and the Bombay Port Trust had borrowed at 4 per cent.

The witness said he thought the circumstances would not be the same in London in future.

Mr. Purshotamdas said Government had borrowed at a higher rate in London than they offered to the people in India to subscribe at. He enquired if it would not have been better business to buy in India.

The Chairman said it was a small amount that Government borrowed in England at that rate. If they misjudged the market, it was to the extent of only ¼ per cent. Besides, Government as Government did not borrow at more than 3½ per cent.

The witness said Government had not done badly by borrowing at 4 per cent.

Mr. Purshotamdas said if they profited by exchange it was an accident.

Regarding the question of branch railways, the witness said the people had shown an inclination fairly well to subscribe to the building of those railways, but enough money had not been raised to indicate that railway stock was popular with them. However, whatever reasonable stock was offered had been taken up.

As to the question of having two boards, one in London and one in India, the witness said he could see the difficulty of the dual control, but thought it could be got over.

### MR A M. DALAL.

Khan Bahadur Adarji M. Dalal, President of the Broach District Local Board, Chairman of the Railway Committee of the Broach District Local Board and President of the Broach Merchants' Association, was the next witness examined. In the course of his written statement, he said:—

"In broad principles we should unhesitatingly vote in favour of State management against Company management which consciously or unconsciously aims at profit earning considerations which are not in the interest of the State or the public. is their duty as Company-paid management to get as much out of the State or the public. However able and conscientious Company management may be, it cannot, if it is true to its salt, work in the interest of the State or the public. On this broad fundamental principle State management, even though it may prove bureaucratic and in the beginning less efficient, is better than Company management. When once this main fundamental principle is conceded we come to actual and practical working whether the State working will be as economical and as efficient as Company management. Without recording a dogmatic opinion from a study of the question and from experience acquired of so many years and especially of the five years of the War I am inclined to vote in favour of State management. Whoever is the owner and proprietor of railways holds a virtual monopoly and it is preferable everywhere and more so in India, that that monopoly and privilege and power should be in the hands of the State rather than in the hands of private persons or companies. The State alone both in theory and practice has in its power to bestow on the people to a far greater degree than private companies could do, the maximum advantages which railways could give by means of lowest tariffs. The only disadvantage which can be apprehended from State management is inefficiency and wastefulness from want of experience and paucity of trained and expert hands. But this argument is not wholly correct. Some of the best, most experienced and expert hands in the company management belong to the State lent by Government and there is no cause of apprehension that the State cannot find as trustworthy and competent hands to work the railways on its own accounts as private companies.

COMPANY MANAGEMENT EXPENSIVE

A number of managements of private companies are necessarily expensive and there is hardly any chance of uniformity simplicity and smoothness which contribute to economy and efficiency. In India we find the same English ideas of management of throttling sea traffic by a short sighted policy with the result that some British ports and sea traffic declined and was attracted to the Native States which had sea communications with their hinterland railways by a system of judicious tariffs by the Native States. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company from its commencement tried to kill the sea traffic of the Gujerat ports which if allowed to develope their natural resources could have been large feeders to the main parent line running parallel to the sea. Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., introduced steamer service between Broach, Bombay, Karachi etc., and the traffic of the Broach port which had gradually dwindled down to vanishing points from its pristine property, began to revive. Geographically Broach and Surat ports are favourably situated for the interchange of traffic from distant places by direct sea communications from Arabia, the gulf, the Malabar ports and the Kathiawar etc. In pre-British times such a traffic flourished which the Company managed railway ruined. Of course in the natural course of trade a railway will necessarily capture some of that sea traffic but to deliberately throttle and kill its natural traffic by imposing unwise and unjudicious tariffs can only be perpetrated by a privately managed Company for its own benefit. The B. B. & C. I. Railway imposed block rates for the ports of Broach to drive away the Steamer Company from Broach which the railway company morally or legally had no right to do and in doing so succeeded in forcing Killick Nixon's boats to abandon the port of Broach. But even after achieving that object the company persisted in maintaining that inequitable tariff for the extinction of the indigenous river traffic, with one flimsy and paltry excuse or another for several years, until the Government of Bombay intervened and the Railway Board were obliged to restore the status quo.

CONTROL OF RATES AND FARES.

The newly constituted Board should so control rates and fares as to have no differential or preferential rates for goods moved from one town and place to another and there should be no favour to importers of foreign goods which are disadvantageous for our indigenous industries. There should also be a provision in public interest that rates should be revised every three or five years or less. Such a statutory provision and special machinery being devised for that object. Railway tariffs as now fixed are unfavourable for the new industries indigenous to the country. Just as in taxation a certain protective tariff encourages infant industries so in Railway tariff particular attention should be paid that purely indigenous industries and especially new industries such as Indian mining, agriculture, textile, tea, indigo, iron, and steel should have a fair and equitable tariffs erring on the side of leniency and rates for luxuries which are imported into India should bear its share of increased tariffs have shown in part (I) how the powers vested in the present Railway companies and in the Railway Board to frame tariffs without any check or control by the Government and in defiance of public and Government remonstrance have crippled water and sea traffic of ports from a short sighted and mistaken policy. I am of the opinion that the Railway Board or Railway companies should not be allowed to frame risk notes to suit their own interests which are against public interest and public conscience. On the strength of these risk notes they evade their responsibilities to pay damages. This is a crying evil and one of the greatest blots on the railway administration. They shelter themselves under their spurious risk notes which the merchants are compelled to sign because without them they cannot move their goods. It gives loop—holes to Railway management to be perfunctory in their management and responsibility and is the cause of enormous thefts and pilferings, deterioration in goods which could be avoided if the whole risk is borne by the Company as carriers.

Individual merchants and companies become powerless on account of this absolute power possessed by a railway official or Agent, which even the Commissioner of Division does not possess. Again in matters of facts and assessment of damages, much public time and public money are wasted. Assessment Committees or arbitration Boards should be appointed in Important centres that claims could be settled expeditiously and economically between the railways and the public. On these committees proper representations should be allowed to merchants to deal fairly in the interest of both parties.

GOVERNMENT'S BARGAIN.

Replying to the Chairman, Khan Bahadur Dalal said he thought Government had made good bargains in taking over the private companies.

As to block rates, the witness said that at Broach the B. B. and C. I. Railway put on such rates as to divert the traffic from that port. Those block rates had now been got off at Broach. As to the question of the State management of railway it did not matter what profit they made as long as it helped develope the country It did not matter if there was no profit

The witness referring to what he had said about the drain of crores of rupee said it occurred because the profits of private railway companies went to the shareholders out of the country.

The Chairman said two per cent. profit on Rs. 35 crores of profit-sharing capital was not much, and if the shareholders had no paid the money Government would have had to borrow at 3½ per cent.

INTERNAL INDUSTRIES THROTTLED.

The witness said Government made about 7 per cent. on it. Dealing with the question of congestion, he said even before the war there was congestion of railway traffic all over India. Even if railways produce little direct profit, it gave great indirect advantage which went to Government. He would instance the case of the Jambusa railway which had helped bring to Government more land revenue, which had made trade more prosperous and lessened the effects of famine. They appreciated the advantage joining country and increased the general prosperity. He was strongly of opinion that internal development of the country was being throttled on account of want of railway development.

SHORTAGE OF WAGGONS.

At Broach they found it considerably difficult to get cotton and other things away on account of railway congestion. Cotton bales had had to be left in the open in the rains. This shortage of waggons happened almost every other year. They complained hundreds of times to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who said they had no waggons. They were now thinking of ventilating the grievance in the public press and of approaching Government. The present shortage led to much pressure and indirectly to illegal gratification. It was very common in his district. Formerly this existed on very small extent in the form of perquisites But since the shortage of wagons it was very serious. During the last famine he knew of merchants who used to pay some times as much as Rs. 200 for each truck He complained to the Collector of Broach and it was a common talk at a meeting Even Government intervention was not sufficient to release the waggons. A merchant declared at the meeting that he had paid Rs. 200 for each of the eight wagons that he had got. Merchants paid this large amount, because they themselves made profit of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per wagon. He did not take the part of the merchant. The principal point was that when there was scarcity and profit was to be made, merchants would be tempted to offer money and the railway people would be tempted to accept it. Formerly it was only a nominal perquisite. One rupee was then the scheduled charge. He advocated an amendment of the Act on the lines of the Madras Act to enable district local boards in the Bombay Presidency to construct narrow gauge railways.

Replying to Mr. Purshotamdas, the witness said the shortage of waggons in the Broach district had been on for several years and had become acute since 1914. Under State management they would have a management that would be directly responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned till Friday.

### FIRST ALL-INDIA RAILWAY MEN'S CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the delegates of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference will be held at 7 p.m. to-day at the premises of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road Girgaum. All delegates are requested to present with their statements.

BULLETIN NO. IX.

The secretaries of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference write in their recent Bulletin that the Conference arrangements are now complete. The delegates appointed by their different Unions and Associations have come in large numbers and more are expected to-day and to-morrow. Over 25 different Unions and Associations from all over India including Burmah have joined the Conference. The President, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad is arriving in Bombay on Thursday the 3rd by when he will be received by the organizers of the Conference and others.

The Conference will meet on Friday at 11-30 a.m. After the President's address it will disperse. The Subjects Committee will meet in the afternoon and at night. On Saturday, the Conference will meet at 1-30 p.m. and continue till late in the evening. The time for Sunday will be announced later. There will be a dramatic performance in aid of the Conference on the night of Sunday under the patronake of Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad the whole proceeds of which will go towards the expenses of the Conference There are only a few tickets of Reception Committee left and the intending members are requested to apply soon to the Secretaries 123, Esplanade Road. Bombay. Delegates are requested to pay their fees between 2 and 4 p.m. at the Secretaries' Office and take tickets.

BOYCOTT BY AJMER LABOUR UNION.

A telegram from Delhi states that the Ajmer Railway Labour Union has boycotted the All-India Railwaymen's Conference, owing to a titleholder presiding over it.

The Railway Board has been requested to consider their decision about gratuity workshop strikers.

## AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

### 'MARITANA'

The Royal Opera Company gave a performance of "Maritana" last evening. It is a well-known opera with music by Mr. Wallace. The curtain opens on a square in Madrid which is filled by a handsome singer by name, Maritana and her audience. Don Jose, the usual plotting Spanish courtier, passing by happens to see her. So also does the King of Spain, who, however, takes a violent fancy to her. Don Jose then resolves to satisfy the King's whim and at the same time betray him, to his Queen, whom, he himself was bold enough to love! Don Cesar de Bazan then comes there after the King is gone. He is noble hearted, and so, in trying to save a boy called Lazarillo from arrest, he challenges the Captain of the Guard. This conduct entails death by hanging according to the most recent edict of the King. He would have been *hanged*, but for the intervention of Don Jose, who gives him the choice of being *shot* dead like a soldier on condition that he marries a veiled lady. Of course Don Cesar consents. The marriage of Cesar with the veiled lady (who is Maritana) is at once celebrated. After the marriage, Cesar is led away to be shot, and Maritana taken to the house of Marquis Montefiori, where the infatuated King is introduced to her as Count de Bazan (her husband's name). Now, it so happens that Cesar returns there to search for his wife, because thanks to Lazarillo's cleverness in extracting bullets from the guns which were to kill him, he is still alive. The Marchioness tries to play the veiled lady before Cesar, but the latter finds out the imposture! This leads to Cesar's re-arrest at the instance of Jose. The King again tries to make love to Maritana, but the woman remains loyal to her husband. Cesar escapes from his prison and comes across the King, from whom he learns that he had been pardoned, but that the order of pardon must have been destroyed by Don Jose! Maritana and Cesar then recognize each other, and the wife requests the husband to go to the Queen and get her to use her influence with the King on his behalf. Cesar goes to the Queen's apartments and on seeing Jose making love to the indignant queen, cuts off his head. When the King learns of this loyal action, Cesar is not only pardoned and restored to his wife, but made Governor of Valentia.

Most of the actors and actresses to whom we were getting accustomed, like Miss Norah Bird, Miss Lena Ravelli, and Mr. Maitland Marler, were absent from this play. Maritana was played by Laura Taylor. She sings well, but there is not sufficient grace in her movements. Mr. Reynolds is good as the King of Spain. Mr. Titheradge, whom, we do not remember to have seen before, played Cesar excellently. He is both a fine singer and an actor, and so, we hope to see more of him in future.

## DUKE IN CALCUTTA

### KING GEORGE'S DOCK OPENED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Duke of Connaught this morning laid the commemoration stone of the new King George's Dock, celebrating the commencement of work on the scheme. The new dock, which is situated at Garden Reach, about five miles down the river Hooghly from the Howrah Bridge, will add very considerably to Calcutta's docking facilities when completed. The water area of the dock will be about 190 acres, length of quay wall 25,000 feet and there will be thirty-five berths. The work on the dock was begun in March last year, and satisfactory progress has been made, but it is expected that 10,000 men will be continuously engaged on the work for at least six years before the dock is actually available for use.

## THE GENTLE PRESS ACT!

### RS 10,000 SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "ALWAHID"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 2.

Notice has been served on Abdulmyid, the new keeper of the "Alwahid" Press by Mr Richardson, City Magistrate, under Section 3 (1) of the Indian Press Act to deposit security of Rs. 10,000. No notice of forfeiture of security of Rs. 2,000, which was deposited by Kazi Abdul Rahanam who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment under Section 124A the other day, has so far been passed.

## FYZABAD DISTURBANCE

### 346 ARRESTS MADE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

The official account of the disturbances in the east of the Fyzabad district shows that, encouraged by the Kisan Saggha movement, large gangs consisting mainly of Chamars collected and proceeded to loot indiscriminately every person of substance. Some 30 villages and a bazar were visited. The police arrived at the Ramnagar Bazar, after it had been looted. Grain stores had been plundered and many houses were completely sacked women's clothes and ornaments being torn off. Cartloads of loot were recovered. The loss is put down at over two lakhs of rupees. The sufferers were mainly small zamindars, but Banias and large cultivators were also plundered. The strength of the gangs varied from ,000 to 5,000. In all 346 arrests were made. Government has made grants to poorer zemindars, who have lost their grain to help them until their next harvest is ready.

## STUDENTS' BOYCOTT

(Continued from previous page.)

to leave the schools. The Mamlatdar, Mr. Joshi, had also gone there to see the sight.

## DR. KURTAKOTI AT AMRAOTI

### SCHEME OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Jan. 29.

His Holiness Shri Jagat Guru Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) delivered a lecture on the "Students' Responsibility" on the 29th instant before a large audience.

His Holiness criticised the existing educational system in unsparing terms, saying that it was completely divorced from religion, morality and even real knowledge as such and that he would like the students to come out in numbers because the system was detrimental to national interest. He was rejoiced to see that the present political wave was doing this task. His Holiness then declared that a big scheme of a National University for Maharashtra, extending from Dharwar to Nagpur, was under preparation and had almost reached completion, and a National College would be opened in coming June at Nasik. His Holiness emphasised the point that the real duty of students was to be after real knowledge and nothing but that. His Holiness advised the students not to be prisoners in the Government schools and warmly congratulated the High School students of Amraoti for having left the school (nearly 130 students have left), but sounded a note of warning that it would be most disgraceful if they rejoined.

## GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

### ARRANGEMENT FOR SCIENCE STUDENTS

The following resolution has been passed by the Gujarat Vidyapeth:—

The Senate of Gujarat Vidyapith congratulates those students, who in obedience to the resolutions of the Indian National Congress and the Senate suspended their normal studies and volunteered their services for national work. The Senate will think of conferring degrees and of giving such other facilities as Principal Gidwani may recommend after considering the merit of services rendered. The Senate recommends Principal Gidwani to frame a special course and train such students for National work.

Meetings of students are addressed by local leaders for the last two days. Principal Gidwani made a stirring appeal yesterday with the result that eighteen withdrawals from the Gujarat College were announced, more are expected to follow.

The Gujarat Vidyapith in deference to the students' desire has decided to examine the science students, and arrangements for theoretical examination are being made.

## TRIPLICANE HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' ULTIMATUM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

At a meeting of 500 students of the Triplicane Hindu High School, resolutions were passed requesting all students to withdraw from all institutions connected directly or indirectly with Government and to suspend their studies for one year at least and offer themselves for national service, urging the management of all private institutions and the Hindu High School to decline Government grant and to nationalise schools within seven days' time, threatening in case of non-compliance a strike.

## NATIONAL SCHOOL AT RAJKOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 1.

A national school was opened to-day in Rajkot.

## SERVICE SUPPLYING MANDAL FOR NON-COOPERATIONISTS

"A Government servant" writes:—

"I appeal to Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of Non-Cooperation to form a Service Supplying Mandal especially for those (including Government servants) who cannot resign without immediately getting a suitable post on account of their extremely distressed circumstances. I think the earlier it is started the better.

"The question can be solved soon satisfactorily if the merchants come forward to engage the Non-Cooperationists for sake of their dear Motherland."

## PLEADERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

A Guntur message says that about 14 pleaders there have suspended practice.

## MR. GANDHI TO VISIT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

A message received by Lala Lajpat Rai states that Mr. Gandhi will visit Lahore between the 13th and 16th February.

## THE BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The appeal made by two of the students of the Bhatia High School is noteworthy. That however does not seem to be noteworthy to the Headmaster of the School who is reported to have told the students not to mind the appeal. He is reported to have further stated that Non-Cooperation movement is regrettable and that it was sure to fail as the Satyagraha movement had failed in 1919. I must remind the Headmaster that the Satyagraha movement did not fail. Mahatma Gandhi has given it another form and made it more practicable.

Let us now examine the condition of the school:—

(a) It takes no grant from the Government.

(b) Its chief aim is to prepare students for Matric class with special knowledge of commerce and religion. Does it realise this aim?

(c) One of the secretaries Mr. Matani has withdrawn his two sons, one from the school and other from the college. He is, as I hear, ready to nationalise the school if his co-secretaries are ready.

(d) Almost all students are ready to see it done.

Why then should unnecessary delay be caused? I would, in the meantime, through your columns, make an appeal to the Headmaster not to fill the young minds with wrong notions about this national movement and also exhort the students clearly to express their willingness to see their school nationalised.—Yours, etc.,

"CHANDRA."

## IN OBEDIENCE TO N C. O.

We give below the true copy of the letter sent by the President of Anjuman-i-Moinul Islam, Bhiwandi, to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, refusing the proposed Government grant for the Anjuman's Library and further asking for the cancellation of the name of the library from the list of registered libraries. To the Deputy Educational Inspector Thana.

Sir,—In reply to your letter dated 21st December, 1920, I have the *pleasure* to inform you that the General Board of the above Anjuman on the 5th instant not only discarded your suggestion about the proposed grant but also emphatically declared the withdrawal of the registration of the Anjuman-i-Moinul Islam Library. The reason for the adoption of the above decision being, that this Anjuman condemns any government interference in its affairs. Secondly it views with great contempt the policy of the *Director of Information* Bombay and strongly protests against the unhealthy and *Anti-Nationalist* spirit displayed by him consequently in obedience to the *Non-Cooperation*, it has the *honour* to withdraw the registration of its library and therefore you *shall* cancel its name from the list of the registered libraries.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. MADAOO,
President, Anj. Moin-Islam.

At a conference of South Indian Ladies held under the management of Non-Brahmin Hindu Ladies, resolutions affecting social reforms and urging importance of women's education as indispensable for national progress were passed.

Sir George Lloyd, accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Major R. L. Benson and Captain C. E. Benson left Victoria Terminus for Yellapur Camp yesterday.

# LATEST CABLES

## REPARATIONS AND THE EXCHANGES

### FURTHER DEPRECIATION OF THE MARK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

The City financiers point out that the exchanges and stock markets have not reacted as favourably as was expected upon the Allied agreement with regard to German Reparations. There is a certain amount of scepticism as to whether the terms will be enforced and of fears as to whether Germany will pour out milliards of fresh notes in order to cause further a depreciation of the mark. There was another twenty mark rise yesterday, making 241 marks to the pound sterling.

## REPAIR OF RUSSIAN LOCOMOTIVES

### MESSRS. ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH'S CONTRACT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

Messrs. Armstrong Whitworths have entered into an agreement with the Russian Trade delegation for the repair of practically the whole of Russia's locomotives. The commencement of the work will depend upon the ratification of the Anglo-Russian Trade agreement. This is unquestionably a great Contract and should employ some hundreds of men.

## REPORTED SURRENDER OF 2000 TURKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

The Greek Legation announces that two thousand armed Turks headed by Edhem Bey have surrendered to the Greek Army in Asia Minor.

## RUMOUR OF GENERAL ELECTION

### POSSIBLE FORMATION OF NEW GROUPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

While Official circles maintain that there is no question of a General Election, rumours are persistent and there is also much speculation as to the possibility of the formation of fresh groups. It is reported that Lord Grey may emerge from retirement as his eyesight is better and act in conjunction with Lord Robert Cecil.

Another rumour predicts the formation of a new group headed by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Birkenhead, Independent Liberals, however, believe that Government are determined to pass the Bill to reform the Lords before any appeal is made to the country, thus there can be no election until the end of the year.

# Correspondence.

*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinio of his Correspondents.*

*The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.*

*Letters should b written on one side of the pa per only.*

## NATIONAL EDUCATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jayakar's letter re a reported speech of Mr. Patel raises a point that ought at this moment to be cleared up. Let me also make a clear beginning.

I hold a very high opinion of Mr. Jayakar's judgment as well as patriotism, and also the opinion that the rich crop of patriots from Sir Pherozshah to Mr. Banker has been trained up by the English education. With the latter I was a contemporary student in the same Wilson College and without vanity I can state I had good opportunity to observe him for two full years as a student. I do not suggest that English education as hitherto obtaining was faultless, but I do desire to give even the devil his due; I use the term devil advisedly because the bureaucracy never desired us to have those benefits which we happened to derive.

Now Mr. Jayakar is engaged in what is in itself a laudable scheme viz., a scheme of National College. What I want to make clear in this letter is that Mr. Jayakar's College will have nothing to do with the immediate aim of the Congress which was unequivocally declared at Nagpur. There has been no ambiguity about it. It may be that some do not believe in it, but the disbelief of such does not affect the declaration of the National Parliament. The aim is "to gain complete Swaraj in September 1921." A National College which will engage students in studying is certainly no means towards that end. Such a College will produce patriots that will have hand and a competent hand in administering after we gain Swaraj. I do not think I need labour the point that students reading in any kind of college cannot help in gaining Swaraj in eight months hereafter. If we want to achieve the aim clearly laid down by the National Congress what is wanted is both intensive and extensive work of awakening and independent organisation.

It is, therefore, that Mr. Patel is maintaining that students must leave the Colleges and Mahatma Gandhi is advising that the normal education ought to be suspended. The Mahatma gives a simile. Did the English statesmen not ask the English students to leave the universities for the trench and did the students n suspend their normal education at the ca of the country when the question before them was one of National existence? The same is the question before Indians and, therefore, the business of the students is not to shift from a state-sided College to a National College and the business of our leaders like Mr. Jayakar is not to provide institutions to lock up those students who come out of the present colleges.

What is aimed at is the total disruption of that mental bond which makes clerks and pleaders of most of the graduates of the present university. It is principally the economic helplessness in the education that makes such poor staff of the intellectual elite of the Country. Lala Lajpat Rai has made this clear as nobody else has. No scheme of National education as at present devised can disrupt that mental bond. Mr. Jayakar is living in his time and cannot start a National College at present that will send out economic independents. That is only by the way. The principal point is that, whatever the greatness of Mr. Jayakar whatever the laudability of a National College by itself, the foundation of a National College and the students joining it is not a direct carrying out of the object laid before the people by the National Congress. It may be an indirect means, it may shake Government prestige—a great achievement in itself. But a nation cannot gain Swaraj in eight months by indirect methods. It is Mr. Patel that is correctly interpreting the Congress Resolution. The business of the students according to that Resolution is, to use Mr. Khadilkar's words, to come out and not mind the results.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

## J. J. HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As some false allegations have been laid against the J. J. Hospital and its staff by Mr. Kamrudin M. K. Kayoom in his letter addressed to the Dean of the Grant Medical College, the copy of which was published in your paper on Monday, January 31, I as a medical graduate feel it my duty to prove to the public that the above-mentioned personage has been rather hasty in attacking the J. J. Hospital and its staff by putting forth charges that, to the best of my knowledge have no existance.

Mr. Kayoom who, I believe, was a third year student of the Grant Medical College and, therefore, quite unknown to the J. J. Hospital (as he had no opportunity to go through two years' medical training in the J. J. Hospital) ought to have thought hundred times before writing in your paper the following lines:—" . . . that each and every patient is squeezed by the menials, then by the officials and nurses and last of all by the Doctors themselves—they have seen the helpless patients abused by the nurses, given slaps, nay even kicks and operated upon without being chloroformed by the Doctors."

*During my two years at medical training* in the J. J. Hospital i.e. in 1919 and 1920 *I never saw or heard of any patient being* squeezed, kicked or operated upon without being chloroformed. Of course, in the Surgical out-patient department, some of the patients who came for minor operations such as small abscesses, were operated upon without being chloroformed, but I can make it clear before Mr. Kayoom who probably has no knowledge of chloroforming, that such patients who always came with their stomachs full, could not be operated upon under chloroform, for fear the patients might vomit, for once the vomited matter happens to be sucked into the lungs it stops the patient from breath ing any more. If it was thought that the operation would take some time, the patient was always told to come the next day with empty stomach or after having cleared his bowels by means of a purgative. Such patients were then always operated upon under chloroform. No student of the Grant Medical College can deny the fact how very nicely, neatly an aseptically the operations are performed in the operation theatre of the J. J. Hospital.

Let me now say a few words about th treatment given to the patients by th physicians and surgeons of the J. J. Hospital while I was working there as a student in 1919 and the first nine months 1920.

Those medical graduates who had worked under Lt.-Col. Gordon Tucker will bear me out when I say how very gently and nicely he treated the patients while he was the first Physician of the J. J. Hospital. He always put on a cheerful and smiling face while examining the patients and took all pains to give them the right treatment It is a well-known fact that when a patie happened to be a little child he alway got himself introduced to his little patien by first placing a four-anna piece in hi hand and gently tapping his chin or cheeks.

If Col. A Street or Dr. A. K. Dala happened to rebuke strongly any students it was not due to any personal grudge against such students, but because of careslessness on their part for not having carefully washed and dressed the wounds the patients This only shows what great interest these surgeons took in their patients as they did not wish that their wounds should become septic.

I need say nothing about Col. Novis and Professors Hamilton and Duggan who ar so very popular among the students and everyone knows it well how very gently th patients under them are being treated. How many women must be showering thei blessings upon Major Hamilton for havin relieved them of malignant growths saved them from the jaws of death wh ordinary course of labour happened to become a difficult process! How many patients have been saved from becomin blind undor the careful protection of Major Duggan!

Let me now say a few words about Col Carter the great protector of children the Petits' Hospital. While he was the first Physician of the J. J. Hospital always handled the patients gently and took special interest in children-so mu so-that when he gave us lectures on Diseases of Children he asked the nurses too to attend his lectures, with this intentio I believe, that they may learn the method of treating the sick children and practis the same while working in the wards.

I must now say a few words about th white nurses of the J. J. Hospital and here I shall give only two typical examples which I believe, will be quite enough to prove to the public that the nurses do no ill-treat the patients as reported by Mr. Kayoom. While I was working as a student in wards 3 and 4 of the J. J. Hospital under Lt.-Col. Gordon Tucker, in the early months of 1920, a patient was admitted in the wards at about 5 o'clock in the evening. This patient who appeared be quite rude, began to abuse a nurse such an indecent manner that one would not have hesitated to give him a slap or even kick him out of the hospital. But I admired the patience of that nurse wh believing the patient to be either delirious or a mad man did not utter a single word

Let me now give another example. While I was working as Superintendent in wards 7 and 8 under Dr. A. K. Dalal from 1st to 15th of September 1920, patient, an old man, was admitted in the wards for fracture of the neck of the femur and serveral severe injuries, which not being treated properly outside the hospital, had become so septic and foul-smelling that it required some patience to stand before him for more than a few seconds. That patient who was in a hopelessly bad condition succumbed to his injuries on the seventh day of his admission inspite of the best treatment given to him. But never shall I forget the greatest care that was taken of him by a nurse and ever shall I remember the patience borne by her while she was treating that patient. She used to devote about half an hour morning and evening during which time she sponged him gently, changed his clothes and bed-sheet and kept him neat and clean and thus eased his way to the grave.

Whenever a patient was in great distress or in dying condition a notice was always put up by the side of the patient's cot, which ran thus:—"No student except the one in charge is to examine this patient." This notice was put up in order that no student should come and knock at *his (patient's) chest, pierce his fingers in* the abdomen to feel whether or not the *liver and spleen were enlarged, or strike* against his knee and ankle joints and tickle the sole of his foot to see whether or not the knee-jerk, ankle-clonus and Balionski's sign were present.

There may be a few petty and insignificant examples that might have annoyed Mr. Kayoom and his friends but if they take a broader view of the whole affair they will come to the conclusion that the treatment given to the patients in the J. J. Hospital is not such as depicted by Mr. Kayoom in his letter to the Dean of the Grant Medical College.—Yours, etc.

AWAT T. SHAHANI, M.B., B.S.

Feb. 1.

## KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

### WANTED THIRTY LAKHS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The religious calamity that has over-taken millions of Musalmans all the world over is unprecedented in its severity. They are shedding tears of blood for the wrongs inflicted to the sacred cause of Khilafat. There are no two opinions on this point, that, in the last gigantic war, the sword was never unsheathed for the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, or for the reconstruction of the world on the principle of self-determination. The Imperial Government failed in their duty towards Islam. The responsible Ministers while deciding the destinies of nations most ruthlessly violated their solemn pledges. They are still persistently maintaining the same hostile traditions of the past. There is no improvement as far as the insatiable lust for fresh achievements and for territorial aggrandisement is concerned. The holy balsam drops of Mesopotamian oil-fields have made the heads of foreign capitalists reel with ecstacy. As was pre-supposed the Khilafat Delegation came back to India without making any perceptible change in the mind of British Ministers; although some of their Allies were persuaded to think and to a certain extent act otherwise by the sound and winning arguments of Maulana Mahomed Ali.

Negotiations have after all come to an end. In the absence of repentance and reciprocity of feelings, tacit or express, we have a definite, settled, and well-thought-out scheme of Non-Cooperation for our future guidance. The Central Khilafat Committee requires a sum of money between thirty and forty lakhs of rupees to make its various stages workable.

Independent National Schools are springing up to change the time honoured custom The new order of things is sure to make them grand emporiums of good breeding, checking at the same timo the growth of slave-mentality so visible in the student-world of to-day.

The establishment of arbitration courts is absolutely necessary to prevent the future degradation of the country already on the verge of bankruptcy. Litigation has been the ruin of many happy families in the past. The economic importance of any fall in figures in this direction can hardly be over-rated.

Besides our pious duty prompts us to help the sufferers of Smyrna. They are the most oppressed of all classes. The Greek atrocities in that region are simply shocking to the moral sense. Thousands of women and children are homeless. They are facing terrible misfortune, flying from one place to another to save themselves from the clutches of the enemies of civilization.

The Muhajirin who through fear of God left their sweet homelife also stand in need of our assistance.

To meet all these growing demands the Central Khilafat Committee has Khilafat Receipt Books of one rupee, five rupee, and ten rupee each, printed for wide distribution. Each receipt bears the signature seal of Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee. These Books can be had from various Khilafat Committee throughout the whole of India.

The time has come for real sacrifice. Those who have a feeling burning in their hearts to vindicate the National honour should rise at the call of duty.

There is no fight between East or West, between Asia and Europe, but between Right and Wrong, *Spiritualism against Materialism.* The significance of the object in view demands the greatest sacrifice but at present you are required to part only with a little money.

In the holy cause of Islam and in the cause of humanity get at least one recept for every member of the family.

If, in the name of God, one rupee is advanced as a debt of honour be sure you will be paid twice as much here besides the reward in store for you in the next World.

As worthy sons of the soil play your part with devotion and righteousness.—Yours, etc.

M. ATHAR,
B.A., LL.B.,

Central Khilafat Committee Jan. 31.

## MADRAS GOVT. AND OOTACAMUND

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

It is stated that this year only the Governor of Madras and his Executive Councillors with their secretaries and respective camp establishments, will proceed to Ootacamund and stay there for a period of three months. Under-Secretaries and Superintendents will continue to stay in Madras which will be the seat of Government

On the occasion of opening of Reformed Bengal Legislative Council to-day by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the Town Hall, a guard of honour was furnished by the members of the University Training Corps. In spite of the student Non-Cooperation movement, all student volunteers turned up, and acquitted themselves with great credit.

*Bezvada correspondent says that all* pleaders' clerks there struck work to-day, *compelling pleaders to do their own* clerical work.

## "RANGOON MAIL" APPEALS.

### COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS FINISHED

### QUESTION OF INTENT.

Justice Maung Kin on Monday, January 24, heard Mr. N. M. Cowasjee, Bar.-at-Law in the appeals of Mr. T. P. Chandra, Editor, and Mr. P. S. S. Iyer, Printer against the convictions and sentences passed on them by the District Magistrate of Rangoon, on the charge of promoting racial hatred between the white and coloured races of His Majesty's subjects. On Tuesday, January 25, Mr. Cowasjee made reply when the Court reserved judgment.

### MR. COWASJI.

Mr. Cowasjee said that the District Magistrate did not discuss all possible alternatives in favour of the appellants, but rushed to the conclusion that the articles were intended to create racial hatred. Now from the first article, it was quite obvious that Mr. Morell had not that intention. His intention was to get the condition of the unfortunate Africans ameliorated. He appealed to the British Democracy and did not place the British on same footing with the African Colonists. The Magistrate ought to have considered this and not rushed to the conclusion that the article was intended to create racial hatred. He had to try all possible alternatives in favour of the Editor, but he did not. Second article was not a point against him. It could not possibly be taken as such. But it was very significant that it formed the basis of charge against appellants. At first Mr. Nangle thought it was something very offensive. But when it was shown that the article was a mere book review copied from the "Manchester Guardian" and the review was written by Sir Harry Johnson, everyone was taken aback. However as the Magistrate took a different view of that article the learned Counsel did not think it necessary to dwell on it.

As regards the third article the Magistrate appeared to be confused in his mind. According to him if anyone was prudent he must say the Editor was guilty of promoting racial hatred. Now Mr. Nangle, the Commissioner of Police, was a prudent man. And what did he say? He said that the publication of the article would have been justified if the Editor had appended his footnote that what the lady said was hearsay. He admitted that the matter was of public interest. He said that the article would give information to the Indians about the reputed bad condition of their fellow-countrymen in Fiji. He also admitted that the article would bring to the notice of the Government the grievance of Indian Colonists. Now why not suppose that the Editor had the same idea in his mind when he caused the article published in his paper? He, like the Commissioner of Police, might have thought that the article would be of public interest and would bring grievance of Fiji Indians to the notice of the Government. Why not suppose this? Why attribute worse intentions to him? Again it was significant that the article had already been published in Indian papers with circulation in Burma. The headings were no invention of the Editor. These were taken from the context, which practice according to Mr. Nangle was common. Sensational headlines were put not with a view to create racial hatred. They were inserted because the people rushed to buy papers.

The fourth article also was a matter of public interest. No one disputed the accuracy of the statements. Mr. Nangle himself said that the statements might be true and admitted that the matter was of public interest. Why suppose that the accused had not taken the same view as the Commissioner of Police, and published the article as matter of news in his journal, which was a newspaper. The Court had to exhaust all possible alternatives in favour of accused before arriving at any conclusion. Now in this particular case. It should be noted that the Editor had deliberately omitted the words "British" from the article. Why should he have gone out of his way to delete the words if he had the intention to create racial hatred? It is acknowledged, he had omitted even worst portions while copying the article from "The Asian Review." He restricted himself to mere facts as appearing in the affidavits. The headlines were no invention of the Editor. The words used were from the text. The headlines were put in not with a view to create racial hatred, but to give the reader the essential points in the article. The learned Counsel read the article and showed that the headlines gave a fair summary of the contents of the article.

Regarding the fifth article Counsel said that it was evident that "whites" referred to the Americans. Even Mr. Nangle, the only prosecution witness, admitted that the article referred to the Americans, and would be a matter of interest. There was nothing to show that in publishing the article the Editor had the conscious intention to create racial hatred between white and coloured subjects of His Majesty in Burma.

As regards the second accused there was nothing against him. He was technically printer, but did not know anything concerned with the articles in the paper. He had clearly no conscious intention to promote racial hatred. Proceeding learned Counsel said that this prosecution was first of its kind in Burma. It involved the rights of the public press. If the conviction was upheld then it would be impossible to comment on any racial question. That could not have been the *intention of the Legislature.* Full liberty must be given to the editor to deal with all questions of public interest unless and until he had the conscious intention to create racial hatred. The learned counsel submitted that in the present case nothing had been shown that the editor had conscious intention to create racial hatred. It was said that headlines showed what was at the back of the editor's mind. Now what were the head lines? Not a single word was the editor's invention. Every word was taken from articles. And bold headlines were the common feature of modern journalism. Counsel concluded that no case had been made out against his clients, and asked Court to acquit both the accused.

### MR. HIGINBOTHAM.

Mr. Higginbotham supported the conviction. He said there was no malice against the liberty of the Press. The particular articles came under the section and those had to be dealt with. All of those articles appeared in one issue. All dealt with racial feeling. That as many as five articles could have been collected in one issue showed that collection must have involved considerable selection. That showed the intention. Again there was in the articles great deal of disparaging towards the white race and nothing but that. The articles contained a sustained attack on the white races. The most objectionable portions were fixed as glaring headlines. The learned counsel said that the editor was liable for all that appeared in his paper. A plea of reproduction could not help him.

Dealing with the articles in their order he said: the "Colour Problem" article simply carried on the story of the first article and the headlines were particularly put there to cause feeling of hatred between the white and the coloured race. The temperature of the third article was higher than the temperature of the other articles. It admittedly dealt with the British and the headlines referred to Fiji, which was a British Colony, and it only gave one side of the matter; it took all the worst portion of that article for the purpose of that outline. Headlines like that would suggest that Indian women were being assaulted by members of the white race, and that would be enough to create feelings of hatred and disgust against the white race or even the failure of the Government to protect native women being assaulted by men of the other race that obviously would be defamatory. The Editor was not entirely void of all knowledge of the world. He must have known, that that headline would attract attention, and as he had said before, it was defamatory, and it was pointed against the "British." Everybody knew "Fiji," was British, and that headline showed clearly that the Editor intended to create hatred between the British race. The fourth article again referred to women being violated; the headlines there too were defamatory. The British troops were in Egypt—everybody knew that. Mr. Cowasjee said, that the Editor purposely left out the word "British" but counsel contended that might have easily been a mistake made by the Editor, but not intentionally. The Editor of the "Rangoon Mail" intended to insert it was the British troops, because later on he says "gang of British soldiers," the whole Arm was of British soldiers, it was not anyon else. Those articles it was said were copies from other papers, but that only went to aggravate the offence of the present Editor. For instance take that article, exhibit 3, it was published in the "New Burma" the headline of that paper was seen through Japanese spectacles, but the headlines given in the "Rangoon Mail" were very different and were distinctly defamatory. The articles taken collectively must of necessity cause disgust against the British race, that being so the question would arise, whether the accused had the conscious intention of promoting hatred. Various High Courts in India had tried this very question before, and counsel said he would ask His Honour to follow the course adopted by those Courts in such cases. With reference to the headlines to the article were very defamatory, and there was an authority as to how that article should be viewed: it was vol. 2 "Bombay Reporter." The only effect of that article was to create hatred against the British, and that being so, the Editor must be held liable for the consequences of his words. The Editor took full responsibility, and he was liable under the law for everything as far as his paper was concerned—9 Madras 307—that was a case of defamation. In this case the evidence for the defence was that the Editor cut these articles out from other papers and gave them to the publisher, but that was held to be an offence according to the Bombay case quoted earlier.

The second accused was the printer and publisher and he had signed certain declaration under the Press Act, and he was equally liable for publication of those articles. In conclusion, this Court was asked to uphold the convictions.

### MR. COWASJEE'S REPLY.

Mr. Cowasjee, in replying to Mr. Higinbotham's remarks said his friend had asked the Court to take those articles individually to say whether any of those articles did not contravene the provisions of section 153 (a) of the Indian Penal Code, and then to consider collectively the effect of those articles. Those articles taken together could not be any offence, so that it does not fall within the purview of section 153 (a). It was said that some of those articles were inflamatory and the language of some were strong. Supposing that was so that would not fall within section 153 (a) of the I. P. Code. That section was enacted for the purpose of preventing malice, to create enmity and hatred and Goer's Handbook on Criminal Law of India dealt with Section 153 (a): he pointed out what was necessary to bring home the guilt of the accused. Mr. Higinbotham was agreed that it was necessary for the prosecution to prove "conscious intent" on the part of the writer, to promote or attempting to promote feelings of hatred and enmity between classes. Because some of the articles were strong in their language, it was assumed that it was defamatory, but that in itself was not sufficient to prove that the writer intended to promote hatred between classes. Mr. Higinbotham said that if one were to read that article, one would find that on the part of the writer. But if the articles were read together counsel thought they would find that the writer of those articles had a strong sympathy for the coloured races of Africa and America. They would find an expressed desire on the part of the writer to "uplift" the condition of certain coloured people in the world—by writing that it did not necessarily mean that the intention of the writer was to promote hatred and enmity.

The section only punished when the "intention was to create enmity and hatred." His learned friend said that more or less all those articles put the Western race in disparaging condition. But this was not the first paper that said anything on the Western civilisation. The subject had been written on for years by well-known authors. It was not contended that that section was intended to take away the Liberty of the Press. The writer pointed out the conditions of some people and one could not rush to the conclusion that the writer must necessarily have intended to inflame hatred for the Western race by writing those articles. With regard to the second article, Mr. Higinbotham said, that might be all right for Manchester, but here they had the Oriental population. But that was a review of a book, written by Sir Harry Johnston, and he said it was a book that ought to be read by everyone not only in the Empire, but in the Tropies. The Editor also took that view and because he published that article, His Honour was asked to draw the conclusion that because the appellant published it his only purpose was to bring about hatred. The third article, Mr. Higinbotham said was of a higher temperature than the others, meaning thereby that the articles gradually rose in temperature until they reached boiling point.

The third article, it was contended, was written intending to create hatred, but supposing that was so, was that an offence under the Penal Code? The writer in his article pointed out the conditions of the Indians, that they were very low in Fiji, that they were sick of that place and would like to return to India—no one suggested that those statements were incorrect or that it was written simply for the purpose of causing hatred. Why then should this court rush to the conclusion that it was written for promoting hatred between classes. If that was so, it would be absolutely impossible to point out the grievances of any class. That was brought out as the result of an interview with a lady who had just returned from Fiji and it was published to let the people here know of the unfortunate condition of their countrymen in Fiji and through the Press that the Government may know about it. Mr. Higinbotham had said that Mr. Vedamurthi had said that certain headlines would excite and disgust Hindus, but where did Section 153 (a), Indian Penal Code, prevent publication of the sort complained. No one alleged that those statements were untrue, and therefore counsel submitted that no inference could be drawn against the Editor.

With regard to the second accused, it must be remembered that he had only taken up his appointment to look after cash and job work. He had given declaration on Saturday while the Editor had arrived only on Friday. So far he was concerned Editor was quite unknown to him. It was quite obvious that the second accused could have no conscious intention. He asked the court to acquit both appellants.

Judgment was reserved.

## ALLEGED OVER-BEARING CONDUCT OF EUROPEAN OFFICER.

### MASS MEETING AT JHANSI

(From a Correspondent.)

JHANSI, Jan. 31.

On hearing of the arrest of the Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Jhansi, the Provincial Khilafat deputation abruptly left Cawnpore and reached Jhansi in the evening. When they left their compartment, people on the platform hailed them with shouts of "Allah-O-Akbar", "Bande Mataram", which annoyed a European officer, probably military, who pushed the people and frowned at them, but they showed complete forbearance. Later, when the guests had moved the officer, it is alleged, assaulted two volunteers and gave a blow on the face of one and bleeding followed. The officeh was hit in turn and bled. One member of the Khilafat Committee intervened and quiet was restored.

The deputation then motored to the city and addressed a gathering of ten thousand men. People showed determination to push on the work more vigorously. The deputation left for Cawnpore.

## NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS MEETING.

A meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held yesterday, Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand presiding, with a view to passing the scheme, for having a clearing House which the Board of Directors had devised.

The Chairman said the scheme was devised for the purpose of safeguarding their own interests, as well as those of their constituents.

Mr. C. M. Mehta wanted to give a history of the whole scheme for the benefit of the public and the brokers but the chairman said the scheme was before the General Meeting and they were not anxious to hear the past history.

At this stage one of the brokers objected to the presence of the press and said as they were going to discuss very important subjects, the representatives of the press should be asked to go out.

The Chairman readily fell in with the suggestion, and the reporters went out.

1920 welcomes 1837

First introduced in 1837, LUCE'S Eau-de-Cologne is still held in the highest favour by both ladies and gentlemen.

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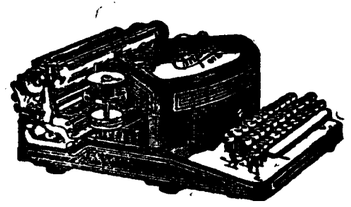

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A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

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Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

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Esplanade Mansion, BOMBAY.


## THE KHILAFAT QUESTION.

### MR. YAKUB HASSAN ON DUTY OF MOSLEMS.

The Central Khilafat Committee office in Bombay has secured a band of energetic and self-sacrificing Moslem youths from various parts of India for conducting its work. The workers in the office are leading a very simple life on the principle of plain living and high thinking. One cannot but be struck to see this batch of youths working so loyally for the cause of their religion and country.

Being sick of the routine food of the Khilafat office which mainly consists of "dal and Chapati," they had long been thinking of having a "feast" as a change in their monotonous diet, and Maulana Shaukat Ali allowed them to have their "feast" if they would subscribe for it out of their own small pocket allowances and on condition that they invited Mr. and Mrs. Yakub Hassan. The feast was accordingly arranged on Friday.

KHILAFAT FUNDS.

The simple entertainment being over Maulana Shaukat Ali rose to thank the guests. In the course of his short speech he gratefully recognised all the services Mr. Yakub Hassan has been rendering to the cause of Islam and India. He then referred to the suspicion raised in some quarters about the misuse of Khilafat funds and in the name of God, so far as his knowledge of the matter was concerned, he assured the public that not a pie from the public fund which had been collected from the rich and the poor alike for a religious mission had been squandered. He also said that when the department would be reorganised on a systematic basis under the able guidance of a business man like Mr. Yakub Hassan there would no longer be any ground for suspicion on the part of the people. He then requested the workers not to mind the remarks of critics but to devote all their spirit and energy to the cause for which they had sacrificed so much and work wholeheartedly so that in the end their cause may triumph.

The Maulana then referring to Mrs. Yakub Hassan said that she is one of the most able and energetic ladies who is ready to do all she can for the cause of Islam and her country of adoption. She comes of a noble race—the Turks. She is very anxious to see the condition of Indian women and especially the miserable condition of the Muslim women ameliorated. For this end she wants education to prevail amongst her own sex. She though yet new to India, is sparing no pains to realise her hopes.

MR. HASSAN.

Mr. Yakub Hasan then rising said that he did not deserve all the praise the Maulana had bestowed on him. He assured all those present that he also like the Maulana had made it the mission of his life to devote himself for the cause of Islam and his country. He denied that he was a guest of the Khilafat workers and said he was one of them and would have been only to pleased, if they had asked him to come early that morning to help them in the kitchen. He said Mrs. Yakub Hassan was the real guest. After praising all the Khilafat workers individually for their zeal earnestness and loyalty in work he exhorted them still more energetically to work for their religious cause caring little for consequences, because for the Muslims it is a very trying time and every moment is priceless. As Indians he said they could wait for the attainment of Swarajya for a year or so, but as Mussalmans they could not sleep a moment till the Turkish Treaty was revised to satisfy their legitimate and religious minimum demands.

Then rose one of the Khilafat office bearers who was a Kul-ul-Amara prisiner to speak a few words in Turkish about the Turks. When he came to describe some of their noble qualities he was so much moved that he began to sob.


NO MORE TENDER, ACHING FEET.

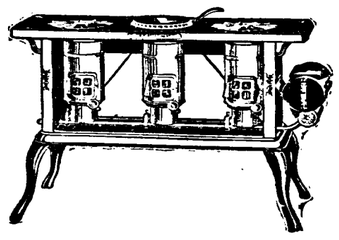
MEDICAL MAN SAYS TRY ONE DIP IN SALTRATED WATER FOR QUICK AND LASTING RESULTS WHEN FEET BURN, SMART, SWELL, ITCH, BLISTER, AND PERSPIRE.
GIVES PRESCRIPTION.

The blood circulation in the feet is nearly always defective, due to their great distance from the heart. For this reason the feet are especially susceptible to heat and cold, the skin callouses easily, pores clog, corns form, and various unhealthy conditions develop rapidly. The lack of proper circulation always renders injuries to the feet highly dangerous and liable to infection, tetanus (lock-jaw) being frequent and tissue-repair very slow. Such diseases as Dropsy and Gout usually affect the feet first of all. Bearing the whole weight of the body, shoe pressure, on sensitive, irritated nerves and on delicate bloodvessels, all tend to make matters worse, for the blood is Nature's own soothing, healing, and curative agent. It will do what no medicine, liniment or ointment can. When you bruise your flesh, you instinctively rub it to attract the blood and soothe the pain. Stimulate the circulation of the feet by resting them in hot saltrated water, and see how quickly your aches, pains, and other foot troubles disappear. Even rheumatic twings, stiffness, swellings, and inflammation immediately subside. A few ounces of Reudel Bath Saltrates is all you need. It immediately medicates and oxygenates water to which it is added, and the cost is extremely slight. All chemists would have the refined compound in stock, as it is very generally prescribed by physicians and chiropodists.



NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES, ETC., AT SALE PRICES.

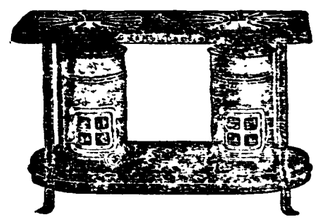
NEW PERFECTION No. 33.



No. 33 N. P. Stove, as illustration, fitted with 3 powerful burners, each being fed by the oil container on the right, most useful stove for large family.

Price Rs. 175-0 Sale price Rs. 155-0

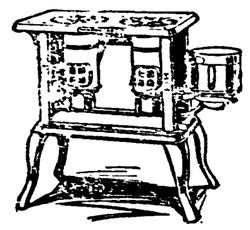
NEW PERFECTION No. 62.



No. 62 N. P. Stove, exact to illustration, fitted with two burners which are fed from Tank at the bottom.

Price Rs. 79-8. Sale price Rs. 69-8.

NEW PERFECTION No. 32.



No 32 N. P. Stove, as illustration, fitted with two burners which are fed by oil container on the right. Good value Price Rs. 110-0. Sale Price Rs. 97-8.

PERFECTION BROILER.

N. P. Broiler, is designed expressly for use on the N. P. Stove. Broils both sides of the met at once. Price Rs. 29-8, Sale price Rs. 26-8.

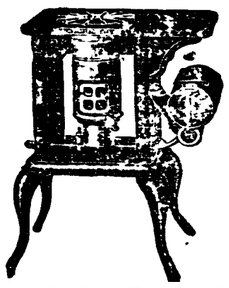
STOVE No. 61.

Noui New Perfection Stove. A Handy Stove for the nursery, Bedroom and general use. Price Rs. 34-8. Sale Price Rs. 27-8.

PERFECTION TOASTER.

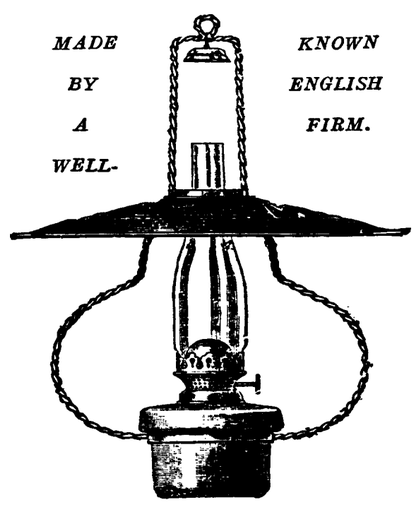
N. P. Toaster, the heat is distributed over the entire Toasting surface. Price Rs. 9-15. Sale Price Rs. 8-12.

NEW PERFECTION No. 31



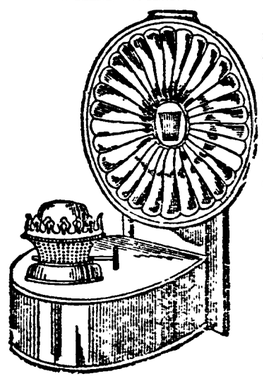
N. P. Stove No. 31 fitted with one powerful burner and blue enamelled chimney Price Rs. 75-10. Sale Price Rs. 67-8.

*MADE BY A WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH FIRM.*



The "Duplex" Hanging Lamp, similar to sketch, with double burner and chimney complete. Price Rs. 9-12, Sale Price Rs. 8-14.

WALL LAMP.



Best English make with single or double burner fitted with a special bright tin reflector and chimney, burns with kerosene oil, Price

Single Burner, Rs. 6-8. Sale Price, Rs. 5-15.

Double Burner, Rs. 9-8. Sale Price, Rs. 8-4.

N. P. WICK

New Perfection Oil Stove Wicks Price Rs. 1-15, Sale Price Rs. 1-12.

BREAD KNIFE.

Bread Knife with carved wooden handle Price Rs. 2-8, Sale Price Rs. 2-2

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*DOCTORS RECOMMEND IT.*

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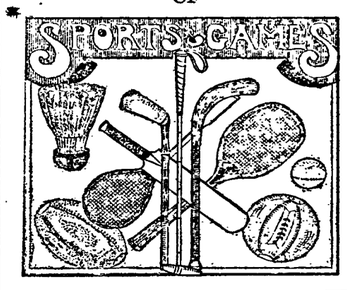


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HERON'S ROSE
COLD CREAM
HERON CHEMICAL WORKS.
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# The Remedy for Pains

Keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house and you need never suffer excruciating pain. At the very first sign apply a little Sloan's to the affected part and the pain quickly vanishes. No rubbing is required. Sloan's penetrates itself and gives quick relief.

**A VALUABLE REMEDY**

MRS. COLEMAN, 36 Culmore Road, Peckham, S.E., writes:—"I think every household ought to give Sloan's Liniment a trial. It is a valuable remedy for neuralgia, sprains, and colds on the chest. In fact its uses are numerous, and it is a most effective liniment. I take every opportunity of recommending it, having proved its value."

**NO RUBBING REQUIRED**

**Sloan's draws out the pain of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, etc.**

*Sold by all chemists and bazaars.*

Representatives for India:—MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

# Sloan's Liniment
"KILLS PAIN"



# Zam-Buk

Soothes & Heals SORE FEET

ACHING, inflamed, tired feet cause misery to thousands. Zam-Buk is a real boon, for it soon banishes hot-weather foot troubles.

After washing the feet, Zam-Buk should be freely rubbed over the soles, insteps, ankles and toes. It's pure herbal juices purify and stimulate the pores. Chafed and tender skin is instantly soothed and strengthened; hard growths are softened and peel away, while the pain of corns and bunions ceases. Zam-Buk cures hot, swollen, sweating feet and galled toes. If raw sores have broken out this soothing Zam-Buk gives quick relief, prevents blood-poison, and ensures perfect healing.

Insist on ZAM-BUK and refuse useless ointments and imitations.

R1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot of chemists and medicine vendors. By post for R1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.



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**IONA BLEND** SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY

a peg of your choice.

**PELLISSON PERE'S** 10 YEARS OLD FRENCH BRANDY

the peg to delight

**Delbeck Dry Champagne** 1911-1917 VINTAGE

to refresh and rejoice.

*Sole Agents and Importers:—*

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ARMY CONTRACTORS 20, Fort Street—Fort, BOMBAY.



# Thirty Crores

Is the population of India, out of which there must be at least 5 lacs who admired the late Lokamanya; and hence there should be no difficulty in collecting the subscription for the Tilak Fund.

We have set aside 5 lacs of our "TINCTURA" bottles (2 Ounces Ink Essence which makes 24 Ounces of best Blue Black writing fluid. Price Rupee One Only) for a Special Sale. We are glad to inform our Customers that we shall pay 25 per cent. to the above fund from our profits.

Our Doctor M. B. Velkar says:—

"Received the Bottle. Very glad to inform you that your *Tinctura* can compete any of the foreign best Inks. It is creditable to you that you are giving 25 per cent from your profits to the Lokamanya's Fund. I recomend the public to help his cause."

We also sell Blue Black, Red & Rubber Stamp Inks.

**Agents—Wanted**

**All India General Agency,**

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419 Girgaon Road-BOMBAY (2).


## A GLOOMY POLITICAL PROPHET.

### SIR P. T CHETTY ON N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Sir P. Theyagaraya Chetty presiding over the conference of Non-Brahmins at Amalapuram, Godavery, spoke strongly among other things against the Non-Cooperation movement. There is no more mad project, he said, in this world than the project of reaping a rich political harvest by ploughing the sands of the political sea with the Non-Cooperation plough. Where a rich harvest is looked for, the reward will eventually turn out to be scattered human bones, desolate homes, a wilderness unimaginable and the wail of human sorrow and suffering that will rend the very skies.

## CASE AGAINST MR. HADI.

### EVIDENCE OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Feb. 1.

The case against Mr. Hadi under section 53 A of the Penal Code began to-day before Mr. Williamson, District Magistrate. The Court room was full of lawyers and other citizens. The Government Pleader assisted by the Prosecuting Inspector conducted the prosecution. The accused was defended by Messrs. Sundhrahan Bhasgani and Bindrahawlali. The accused looked cheerful.

The first witness examined by the prosecution was the Kotwal of Mauranipur, who deposed that an objectionable speech was delivered on the 13th November and not in September as previously reported. The witness being a Mahomedan was put certain questions in cross examination on the Khilafat to which witness replied that he had not studied the subject. After the examination of 1st witness was over the accused's attention was drawn to the speech which was again read over to him and he was asked sentence by sentence to admit or deny. The accused denied having said that he would have taught a lesson to Englishmen, but for the leader forbidding it.

Mr. Taffotal Hussain was the next witness. He was a Circle Inspector of Police. He corroborated the first witness. The Tahsildar of Maa was then examined. He corroborated the previous witness and gave an idea of the speech. The Court drew his attention having heard them.

Mr. Muredubey was then examined. The prosecution closed at 3 o'clock with a fifth witness of Mauranipur. The accused will put in a written statement to-morrow. He refused producing defence witnesses. In spite of large numbers being present outside the court everything went off peacefully. When the accused was being taken to jail there was excitement.

## NO BIDDER FOR EXCISE SALES!

### NON-COOPERATIONISTS TRIUMPH AT RAIPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, Feb. 2.

No contractor came forward to bid for Excise sales, continuously for two days. The sales have been postponed *sine die*.

## A MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

### NEED OF PASSAGE FOR PEDESTRIANS

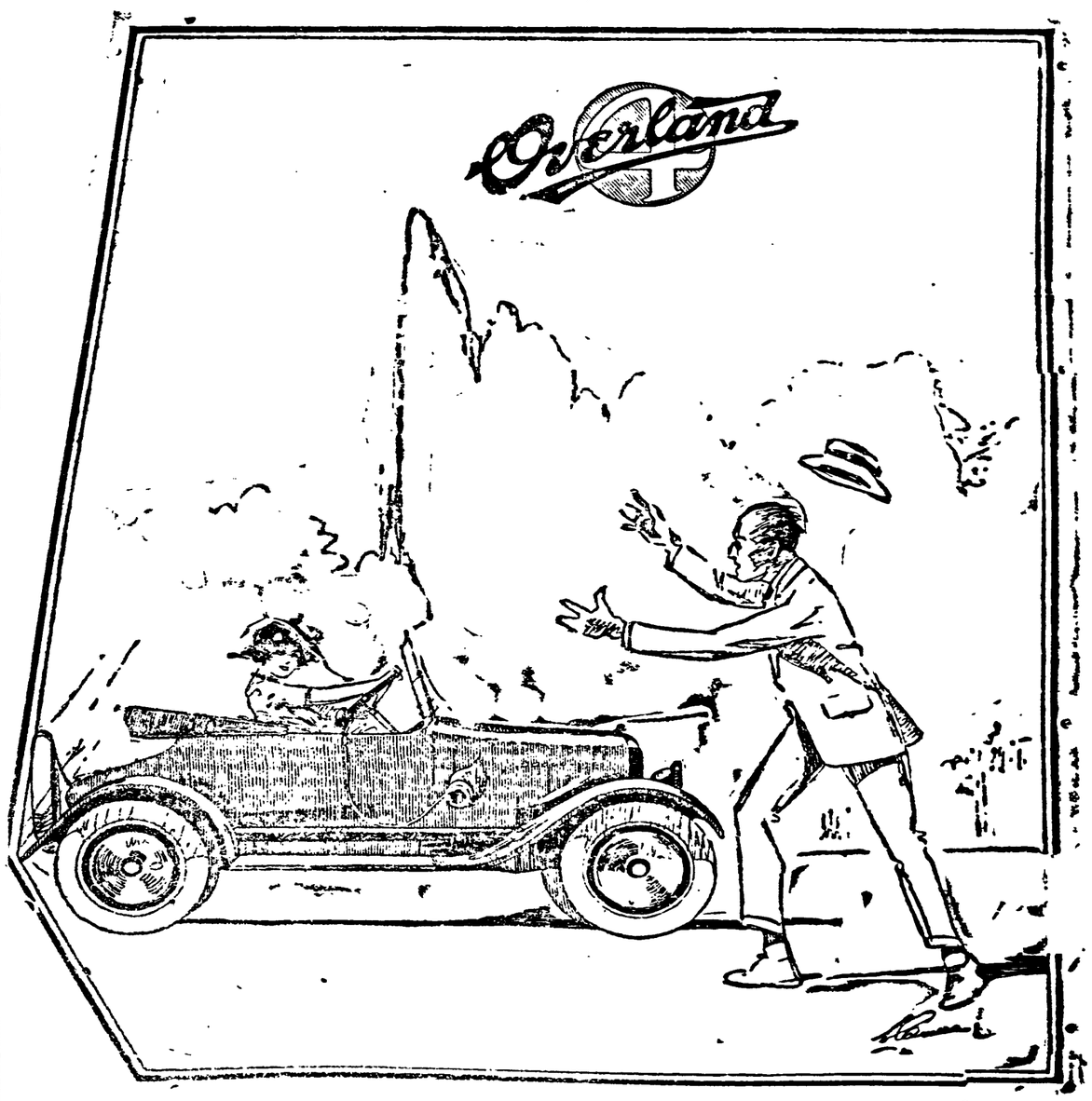
The Coroner and a common jury held an inquest touching the death of one Mogdia Heera, a boatsman, aged about forty, who was knocked down by a motor car No. 9009, belonging to and driven by Mr. A. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law.

The evidence showed that on Sunday evening about 7 o'clock the deceased with another boatsman, Karson Harji, tried to go across the Queen's Road near the Charni Road railway station. Karson was standing on the footpath and near him there was a carriage standing. The deceased came to the middle of the road when the motor car, driven by Mr. Azad, came from the direction of Chowpatty and knocked him down. Many other carriages and cars were passing on the road at the time. The deceased was running and Police Sepoy No. 1267 (C) who was on duty there, shouted to him to stop as vehicles were coming and going ceaselessly, but the deceased did not stop and continued crossing the road when the car came up and its radiator struck him on the chest and he fell. The car stopped within seven or eight paces, the driver alighted and he and the police sepoy put the deceased in the car. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

The jury recorded that the death was due to the injuries which the deceased sustained by his having been accidentally knocked down by the motor car No. 9009.

After the verdict was returned, Mr. Azad, addressing the jury, said that it seemed ridiculous that no steps were taken by the Bombay Corporation to construct some sort of passage or sub-way to enable the pedestrians to cross the road near those stations. He knew there were difficulties in constructing a sub-way, but some method could be found by which to overcome those difficulties. There could be had any amount of cement in Bombay and a pucca sub-way could easily be constructed. He knew some schemes were contemplated by which the accidents could be minimised, but before that time was reached there would be several more casualties. If the Corporation would frankly say that it had no money to spend on this account he would undertake to collect the amount from the citizens of Bombay and he did not think three sub-ways would cost more than half a lakh of rupees.

The Coroner on this agreed to bear the suggestion in mind.

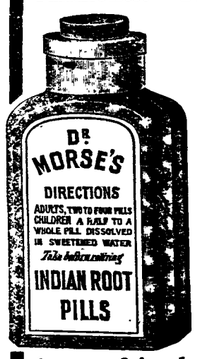



HE—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

SHE—"Don't Worry Herbert—The Three-point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"


# THE PERFECT REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION and all Liver Disorders

FOR all complaints arising from a disordered stomach, liver and kidneys, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are without equal, and they are The Perfect Remedy for all Female Ailments. They are not advertised as a great "Cure-All" but a safe, sure and reliable remedy for the Little Ills of Life, for which they are unexcelled. People who eat and drink too much, or get their system upset from any other cause, need a medicine of this kind to keep the digestive track in proper working order. Many serious illnesses are avoided by keeping such a simple remedy at hand, and once or twice a week taking a dose sufficient to cleanse and tone the system. This is the secret of good health in Man, Woman and Child, and anyone failing to recognise this simple fact runs a serious risk of contracting any of the dreaded complaints so common. The old saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," was never more aptly to the point. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are based on a good formula, and are in use by thousands of people. They get at the cause as no other remedy does, regulating, toning and strengthening the whole system. As a searching, cleansing remedy these Pills are unexcelled and once tried they are found so efficient in overcoming Stomach Troubles, Constipation, Sick Headache, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, that they are constantly used and always with the most gratifying results. Neighbours, friends and relatives all testify to the marvellous cleansing and purifying properties of these Pills, and their ever increasing sale bears testimony of their splendid efficacy.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DIRECTIONS
ADULTS, TWO TO FOUR PILLS
CHILDREN A PULP TO A WHOLE PILL DISSOLVED IN SWEETENED WATER
Take before retiring
INDIAN ROOT PILLS

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a good pill in every sense of the word, a fact that is abundantly proved by the thousands who continue to use them year after year as their sole Family remedy. They are prepared under the best possible conditions, and there is no better Pill made for Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with foreign matter. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the Proprietors.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London.

*Sole Proprietors.*

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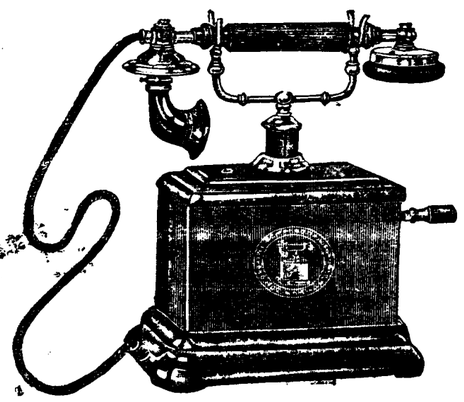


# ELECTRICAL GOODS

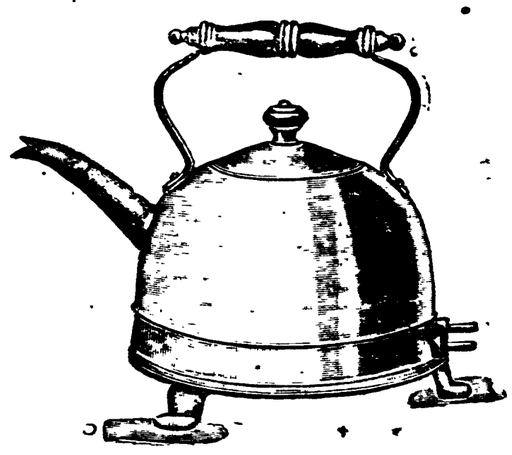
ALL YOU WANT

## TELEPHONES-ACCESSORIES

ALL TYPES

## Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,

Telegrams—"CHIPHONE" Bombay. HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. Post Box No. 459.



## STRAINING EYES
### put years on

any woman's apparent age. The tense frowning expression which eyestrain produces—soon leads to permanent wrinkles, the hall-mark of age.

Such things will not happen if you have your sight tested by your medical man at the first sign of trouble—and then obtain carefully fitted, accurate glasses from

**Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.**
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA, RANGOON and JERUSALEM.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

## GROSSMITH'S
"GOLDEN STILL"
## Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

**J. GROSSMITH & SON,**
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

*Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phūl-Nanā, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.*

## SOVEREIGN REMEDIES

### For Popular Use

JAMROOI
For Influenza, Malaria and all fevers,
EMBROCATION
For Rheumatism, stiffness of joints, Invaluable to Sportsmen.
PECTORIAL SYRUP
For colds, coughs, asthma, etc.
SPRUP-HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
For coughs, colds, chronic consumption and wasting diseases.

PILE PILLS AND OINTMENT
For bleeding and blind piles.
PURGING TABLETS
Cleanses bowels. No gripping pain.
PHOSPHOROUS AND DAMIANA PILLS
A nerve and mental tonic,
SILVER FERRO PHOSPHODYNE PILLS
A powerful nerve tonic.

Tooth-ache drops, ear drops, santaline capsules and other patent medicines carefully prepared under the supervision of an experienced and qualified staff.

Charitable dispensaries and philanthropic Institutions and Agencies given special concessions.

Wholesale dealers given liberal commission.

We stock all Mulford's preparations as also Soaps and
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Dietic
Preparations, and Medicated Wines.
All stock fresh and sold at Moderate Prices.

## FOSTER AND SONS

*Despensing & Manufacturing Chemists*

**Parel Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.**

MIRACLE!
## DR. W. C. ROY'S
## Specific for Insanity
*Established over 50 Years.*

Cures all forms of Insanity, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, produces sleep, improves digestion. Price Rs. 5 per phial. Descriptive booklets free on request to:

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WEST END
## "SOWAR" WRIST WATCH
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

*Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.*

ORDINARY STYLE

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 48
STERLING ,, ,, 58
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

*Write for our illustrated list, sent post free*

**WEST END WATCH Co.**
373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NEW PATENT STYLE

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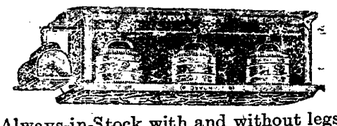
A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1921 is sent on receipt of a one-anna stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.

Calendars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of As. 8 by M. O. 8, Calendars are sent by Registered Post, free of Registration and Postal charges.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
*152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

## WICKLESS
### BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES



Always-in-Stock with and without legs. With one, two and three Burners
(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts
(8) With one, two and three Durners. Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
**CLUBWALLA & Co.**

Relieves immediately without injection

## CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists

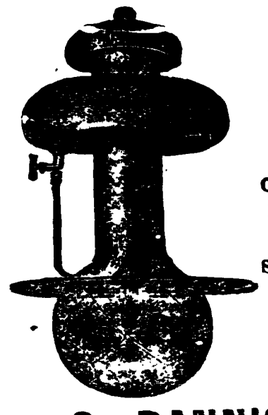
Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
**ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.**
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free

**Amirchand & Son,**
General Shawl Merchants.
LAHORE.

## ALADDIN
### THE WONDERFUL LAMP.



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800 C. P. & 1,600 C. P.
THE BRILLIANT KEROSINE ARC LAMP.
Self-contained
for Railways, Municipalities,
Clubs and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.
Highly Recommended for Theatres and places of Amusements.
Steady, Shadowless, Light, Simplicity in Construction—Small Oil Consumption.
PUBLIC ILLUMINATION LAMPS.
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